The New-York Times.

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JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE

He Opposes the Theory, but Urges the Practice of Arming the Slaves.

Rebel Currency and Foreign Intervention.

Strong Comments by the Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress, which assembled on the 7th inst., has come to hand. He reviews the campaigns of the Federal Generals, and deduces the notable consolation, from his own statement of the facts, that the Federal successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth and the sacrifices incurred. In regard to rebel successes he is extremely reticent. It is plain, however, from the attention he gives to the subject of arming slaves, that the recruitment of the rebel army is an extremely urgent matter. Mr. DAVIS opposes in general the arming of the negro slaves. He says he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only *drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, &c.*, and fill the places of such by a draft of negroes from the planters. He would give only *the reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with arms in the field*. In regard to the rebel finances he says the currency has become so depreciated, that Congress must provide some remedy. The question of foreign recognition or aid is discussed, and DAVIS informs Congress there is absolutely no hope of any help from abroad. He gives foreign nations a loud and lofty scolding for their lack of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy, and comforts the Confederacy with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely upon its own resources.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of Nov. 9:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"Two propositions are plainly deducible from the President's message, which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to. The first is: The condition of freedom is so much better for the slaves than that of servitude that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon. The second is, that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of the slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of impressment, even without the consent of their masters. The first proposition is a repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is a divinely appointed condition for the highest good of the slave. Is that the condition in which the negro race especially may attain the highest moral and intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life, as are suited to them? Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master. *If the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave*, and not for the miseries that would attend him if freed. The second proposition is still more startling. It is a concession *that the Confederate Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery* by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, *and then emancipating them*. LINCOLN *has never gone so far as this*, for in his plan for compensated emancipation he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine it. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject. We are perfectly sure the President could never have designed to give his *assent to so monstrous a proposition* as this. The multiplicity and magnitude of the subjects that claim his attention, will suggest sufficient excuse for the inadvertence of expression and immaturity of views from which theories so out of place in a communication from the President of these slaveholding States are deducible."

The following is from the afternoon edition of the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

"The message is partly reviewed by the *Sentinel*, who thinks its views are so clearly and happily presented as to need no elucidation. It considers the review of the military operations as very encouraging, and it hopes the views of the President on the course pursued toward us by the European Powers, will not fail to impress themselves upon the minds of said Powers. The *Sentinel* slurs over the question of reorganizing the army and increasing the efficiency of the same by repealing all exemptions, &c., in the following general terms: In the Department of War several recommendations are made for increasing the strength and efficiency of the army, and the report of the Secretary of War is favorably referred to for particulars. Touching the employment of slaves in the public defence, the *Sentinel* merely presents the views of the President without commenting upon them, only in so far as it gives its adherence to these views in expressing the opinion that the Executive view of the subject places it where the *Sentinel* has always thought it should rest. The *Sentinel* demands of the Government a wise policy and skillful administration for the management and maintenance of our railroad system. It points out the advantages of the building of a railroad from Danville to Greensboro, and urges the construction of another from Danville to Lynchburgh, as it would give us another and an interior line between the South and Virginia, which would greatly facilitate military combinations. While on this subject, we wish to ask, in the absence of better knowledge, what reasons prevail against the construction of a railroad from Richmond to Lynchburgh, forming a diagonal between the sides of the parallel formed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the Central and Orange, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads. This road might be used exclusively for military purposes, and would shorten the actual route by at least one-third. Again, with the construction of the road proposed by the *Sentinel*, should the Danville and Richmond road, and the Central Railroad be cut above or below either of their termini, we should still have communication with the South by this interior line. We merely throw this out as a suggestion, as we have not yet fully considered the subject.

The *Dispatch* forbears, for want of room, to comment on the message, yet it proceeds to give a succinct review of the position assumed by the Executive upon the question of the employment of slaves in public defence, and concludes that the President is opposed to make soldiers of our slaves.

The *Enquirer* contents itself with a brief synopsis of the contents of the President's Message, reserving full comments for a further occasion.

The *Examiner* characterizes the message as a paper intended to be cautious, but which is, in fact, on several points, indiscreet. It opposes the employment of negroes in the army, and gives its reasons at some length, negroes wont do as soldiers.

The French Turcos, who are negroes, have proved failures on trial. More than this, negro soldiery is incompatible with our political aim, and our social political system. It would be considered by all the world as a compromise to abolitionism. The President refuses to employ slaves under arms, but admits the fatal principle of emancipation as a reward for services in our armies as pioneers. This is an absurdity, for we hold the negro, as a slave, is in a better condition than in a state of freedom. Emancipation, therefore, is a punishment, not a reward.

In regard to the President's proclamation, to detail all editors, the *Examiner* is withering. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, and the President, who is sworn to uphold that Constitution, proposes to subject every editor to the caprice of a "SEDDON" or a "BENJAMIN." The *Examiner* closes with a tremendous crack of its cat o' nine tails."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Angry Pickets and Bad Weather—Approaching Movements—How the Enemy is to be Harassed—Quick Marches and Constant Attacks—Confidence of the Army in the Result of the Election—A Foreign Officer's Opinion of Our Troops—Drilling Under Fire—Promotions, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, WELDON RAILROAD, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

Nothing of any note or interest has occurred since the last despairing effort of Gen. LEE to make a little political capital out of the picket trenches. Angry mutterings of thunderous mortars and columbiads, commingled now and then with the sharp pattering fire of the sleepless pickets, can be heard at any time during the witching and watchful hours of midnight. We have had some rain, and a few uncomfortable days of drizzle and slop. Mud has again appeared, but to no great extent. To those of your readers who may be anxious regarding the future movements of this army, I would say that they need have no fear, for the sandy soil of this region is admirably suited to an active prosecution of the approaching Winter campaign. The immense network of corduroyed roads, reaching to every part of our intrenched camps, enable the heavily-loaded wagons to move with celerity and safety. The comfortable camps themselves are a great feature of future success. Built in substantial form, and provided with the necessary chimneys and fireplaces, our men find themselves admirably provided against the rigors of the season.

Among the different active operations that I am safe in predicting as about to commence, the army will move rapidly, and by a succession of brilliant manœuvres, make gigantic reconnoissances, and keep the enemy in a constant ferment. He will be compelled to keep his army perpetually *en bivouac*, exposed to the storms of wind and rain, and without the shelter tents, blankets, and water-proofs, so common in our army. Our men will leave their warm huts, in the full vigor of rough health, make a march during a period of pleasant weather, and if the enemy is not awake, woe betide his fate. If necessary, a quick return to camp is easily effected, and our men once more in comfortable quarters, will soon again recover from the effects of their brief campaign. Gen. GRANT will tear, teaze, and otherwise harass the despairing hordes under Gen. LEE, and it will be hard if the events of the next two months do not break that fatal charm which the wicked and unscrupulous leaders of the rebellion have so successfully wielded in the past.

To-day the people of the free States have the destinies of the nation in their keeping. Let the people of the North be true to themselves, and the strong hands and willing hearts of the Army of the Potomac will go out to do fresh deeds of glory and renown, their clear and simple faith renewed and made more fast. Before these lines are read the struggle will be over, and the future policy of our country be decided. I have no fears for the result, and the soldiers await with confidence the decision. With the stamp of approval upon their past record, our armies will open a new volume and emblazon in letters of gold fresh deeds and newer laurels. Never have I seen the army in better health or more confident in spirits. The glow of patriotism is in each breast, and resolution is unmistakably marked in every face.

In my letter of yesterday, in speaking of the admirable readiness of our armies to meet the enemy, I omitted an incident of interest. A distinguished officer from a foreign service, now wielding the sword in our behalf, gave me, lately, his first impressions of the army of the Potomac. Coming direct from the lounging barrack room of a citidel city, and only accustomed to witness engagements on open plateaux and the imposing pageant of panoplied warfare, he came unprepared to pierce dense forests or cross deep rivers, rivaling his native Danube, and throwing into shade the historic streams of Europe. He little anticipated battles of a week's duration, the while the two opposing armies completely hid by the luxuriant undergrowth and the thick clustering giants of our Virginia forests.

I listened with great interest to his descriptions of the surprise and astonishment with which he witnessed whole brigades and divisions boldly push into the impenetrable wilds of Virginia. But it was exciting to hear him, in all the glowing emphasis of his imperfect English, describe the troops under fire. Said he, "I had but a poor opinion of your troops when I first saw them in camp. They acted so little like the soldiers of the continent. And when I saw them on the march, I was doubly surprised and shocked at the loose manner in which they proceeded on the route." "But", said he, and his eye glistened as he spoke. "When the battle commenced, and the legions came up and began to form, then *I saw the Army of the Potomac*. Your soldiers *drill on the battle-field*."

He was right, our armies do drill on the battle-field, and have learnt their most valuable lessons amidst the smoke of artillery and before the tubes of their enemies rifles.

I have before noticed a number of promotions in the Fifth Corps, and I take great pleasure in mentioning that this gallant old corps is being rewarded by its most distinguished officers being promoted. Col. FREDERICK WINTHROP, of the Fifth New-York Veterans, Col. GWIN, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and Col. CHARLES COLLIS, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, have each been breveted Brigadier-Generals, for distinguished services in the field.

Among the recent promotions in the Fifth Corps, I also notice that of Brig.-Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES, to be Major-General by brevet. Gen. AYRES richly deserves this tardy promotion, and as a specimen of the manner in which our army has progressed, I give a list of his battles and promotions.

He graduated from West Point, July 1, 1847, as Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and at the commencement of the present war was First Lieutenant of "Capt." W. T. SHERMAN'S battery, and served with his guns at Blackburn's Ford and the first battle of Bull Run, 1861. Was promoted Captain, and had command of four batteries on the Peninsula, at Warwick Creek, LEE'S Mills, Williamsburgh, GOLDING'S Farm, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, and Antietam, in 1862. He commanded the artillery of SMITH'S corps at Fredericksburgh, under BURNSIDE. Promoted to Brigadier-General Nov. 29, 1862. Commanded First Brigade of SYKES' Regulars at Chancellorsville, 1863.

Since then he has commanded the Second Division, Fifth Corps, and has served in Gettysburgh, Bristow Staton, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburgh, Weldon Railroad and Chapel House battles. After such a brilliant record no one will deny that he has earned the new rank to which he has just been elevated. Gen. AYRES has gained throughout his varied and important commands the love and confidence of his superiors and the officers and men confided to his charge.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, commanding the First Division, has also received the twin stars by brevet. He was a classmate of Gen. AYRES, and, like him, has attained high rank in the artillery. He commanded "GRIFFIN'S Battery" during the early part of the war, was made a Brigadier in June, 1862, and commanded a brigade during the seven days' battles before Richmond in that year. He fought at Manassas Plains and Fredericksburgh, commanded his present division at Chancellorsville, 1863, but was compelled by illness to absent himself from Gettysburgh. He has fought his heroic division all through the campaign of last Summer, opening the ball by making the first charge of the day at the Wilderness. These two promotions of Generals AYRES and GRIFFIN cause great satisfaction, and now that Gen. WARREN is surrounded by Major-Generals, we may expect greater deeds by this already great corps.

A very pretty gift was recently presented to Maj.-Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD by his Staff, in the shape of an elegant sword. The get-up of the affair was quite unique and in beautiful taste. The blade is of the best quality of American steel, the grip is of silver, surmounted by a gilt casque. The guard is formed by two spread eagles, back to back, and heavily gilt. The scabbard is of polished steel, richly ornamented with gilded rings and tip. The only jewels on the sword are to be found upon the sheath, and consist of a complete list of the battles and engagements in which the General has participated. As a mark of personal esteem from his surrounding officers, the General will no doubt long prize this beautiful sword.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Flag of Truce—The Rebel Loss in the Late Sortie—The Elections.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

A flag of truce, asked for by the enemy, was granted yesterday morning to bury the bodies of those who were killed in the attack of Saturday night, near the centre.

The enemy acknowledge a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Our men secured about forty muskets, besides other trophies belonging to the rebels. Equally as many more are still on the ground between the lines.

Gen. MOTT issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the affair, for their gallant conduct

At a meeting of the Third Corps, held at the head quarters of the Third Division of the Third Corps, on the 5th inst., resolutions expressive of regret at the loss of Major-Gen. BIRNEY were passed, and a copy of them was ordered to be sent to his family.

The election yesterday throughout this army passed off very quietly, the enemy even seeming to appreciate the importance of the occasion, as firing was almost entirely suspended during the day.

The Pennsylvania regiments on duty in the picket-line were generally relieved the night previous, to enable them to vote; and it is believed that no one who desired to do so was deprived of the privilege. There were, however, a few absent on a reconnoissance, but it is believed that they returned in time to vote.

The voting is much heavier than it was last month, as the returns will show.

Two agents from Philadelphia, R. MILES and PATRICK CARRIGAN, were arrested by the Provost-Marshal at Gen. MILES' headquarters, on the charge of having in their possession blanks with the names of the electors spelt wrong and one name left out. They were taken to the corps headquarters. Their case has not been decided upon as yet.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

A Serenade by the Clubs, and a Speech by Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on Mr. LINCOLN to-night, and gave him a serenade in honor of his reelection. There was, in addition, an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The firing of a field-piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion. The President appeared at an upper window, and when the cheers with which he was greeted ceased, he spoke as follows:

"It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people, united, were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralysed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free Government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. [Cheers.]

But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. [Renewed cheers.] Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's votes. [Applause.] It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save the common country. (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacles in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a reëlection, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my country to a right conclusion as I think for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. [Cheers.] May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skilful commanders.

The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

The crowd in part proceeded to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, who in the course of his remarks, said he came on the stage of action some years after the Revolutionary war, and used to hear his parents talk about the vast number of tories who were opposed to the war, and what surprised him was that after twenty-five or thirty years, there was not a tory found in the United States. He could not exactly understand where they had gone to. [Laughter.] During the War of 1812, the Federalists used to carry the intervening elections just as the Democrats carried the election in New-York in 1862, but when the war came to a close, and ended in victory, we had the era of good feeling, and from that time till now, we cannot find an old Federalist. His judgment was, when we all came together, and when the Stars and Stripes again wave over Richmond, in two or three years you'll have to look mighty sharp to find a Secessionists or a rebel sympathizer. [Laughter and applause.] After refuting the assertion that the war is a failure he said during the first year of the war the African slave trade in the United States was suppressed; in the second year negroes were brought to be soldiers of freedom; in the third year slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, and in the fourth slavery was abolished in Maryland. If the Democrats think the war is a failure thus far, when Congress comes together they will adopt a constitutional amendment, to abolish slavery throughout the United States. [Cheers.] If slavery shall not cease, it will not be the fault of the Administration. Then we shall have an era of good feeling and harmony, and resume our bright career among the nations, and advance the interests of the country and freedom, self-government and humanity. All men will come to see the President a thorough, loyal, devoted patriot and benevolent man, and he will take his place with WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS and JACKSON, among the benefactors of the human race. [Applause.]

Secretary WELLES was serenaded, and in the course of his remarks, said the gallant men of the navy, whether in the storm of battle, the night watch or the bivouac, would rejoice with those who had paid him this compliment on the result of the late election which had indorsed the President who had firmly stood by them. In the name of the officers and men of our gallant navy, he heartily joined in these congratulations, and in response to his suggestions three cheers were given for the navy.

Maj.-Gen. ORD being called for, appeared and merely said, while fighting armed rebels, they had achieved a victory over their foes at home, and now with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, we will soon knock 'em.

The crowd next proceeded to the residences of Secretaries FESSENDEN, STANTON and USHER, but they did not make their appearance.

Attorney-Gen. BATES made a brief congratulatory speech, and thus ended the night's proceedings.

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

Union Majority in the State Over Eight Thousand.

The following table shows the latest figures, and has been carefully corrected by the latest and most reliable returns yet at hand. They positively indicate that Mr. LINCOLN has carried the State, and that the majority for him and Gov. FENTON will be from seven to eight thousand:

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Chautauqua	4,764	New-York	36,857
Allegany	3,000	Kings	5,003
Orleans	1,306	Albany	2,700
Monroe	950	Richmond	1,310
Columbia	200	Schoharie	1,922
Delaware	1,000	Ulster	800
Suffolk	277	Rensselear	100
Livingston	1,500	Erie	312
Cortland	2,000	Queens	1,500
Onondaga	2,800	Seneca	400
Broome	1,800	Schenectady	45
Wayne	1,800	Sullivan	700
Madison	2,644	Westchester	2,000
Orange	300	Rockland	845
Genesee	1,500	Putnam	400
Oswego	2,200	Green	796
Franklin	1,150	Montgomery	250
St. Lawrence	7,000	Hamilton	300
Chenango	1,460		
Herkimer	911		56,140
Oneida	1,157		
Wyoming	1,579		
Cayuga	3,116		
Steuben	2,200		
Washington	2,300		
Jefferson	2,707		
Cattaraugus	2,200		
Essex	1,000		
Lewis	600		
Ontario	1,348		
Saratoga	1,480		
Schuyler	680		
Tioga	765		
Tompkins	1,533		
Yates	1,000		
Otsego	600		
Warren	500		
Dutchess	550		
Niagara	593		
Clinton	200		
Chemung	200		
Fulton	200		
Total	65,070		

Lincoln's majority thus far, 8,930.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The *Argus* still claims a Democratic majority in the State of from 1,200 to 1,500.

The *Journal* claims the State this P. M. for the Union candidates from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

The election of HUNGERFORD, Democrat, for Assembly, in the Second District of this county, will be contested.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 10.

St. Lawrence County—all but three small towns and two districts heard from—which give Lincoln 6,829 majority. The towns to hear from will probably increase it to 7,000.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 10.

There is nothing more definite here to-night as to the result of the election in this State than that the Democrats claim it by a few hundred, while the Unionists insist that they have carried it by at least 5,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford, 80 Union majority; Cortlandt, 22 Dem. maj.; East Chester, 191 Dem. maj.: Greenburgh, 230 Dem. maj.; Harrison, (reported) 30 Dem. maj.; Lewiston, (reported) 150 Union maj.; Mount Pleasant, 200 Dem. maj.; Mamaroneck, 25 Dem. maj.; Morrisania, 322 Dem. maj.; New-Rochelle, 111 Dem. maj.; North Castle, (reported) 52 Dem. maj.; North Salem, 120 Union maj.; New-Castle, (reported) 35 Union maj.; Ossining, 134 Dem. maj.; Pelham, 78 Dem. maj.; Pound Ridge, (reported) 50 Dem. maj.; Rye, 139 Dem. maj.; Somers, 18 Dem. maj.; Scarsdale, 13 Dem. maj.; West Farms, 58 Dem. maj.; Yonkers, 233 Dem. maj.; Yorktown, (reported) 50 Union maj.; White Plains, 84 Dem. maj. Total Union majority, 435; total Dem. majority, 2,260.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

PINE PLAINS, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The enemy are ours.

Union Majorities.—Electoral, 51; Fenton, 59; Alvord, 58; Alberger, 57; Forrest, 57. Congress—G. H. Ketcham, 64. Assembly—James Howard, 64. Average county majorities, 53. No. votes polled, 337.

HENRY PARKER.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Returns from six towns in this county give LINCOLN 504 majority. Yours, &c.,

B. RADSKEY.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Lincoln, 278 majority. Fenton, 300.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The majority in Tioga County on the electoral ticket is 765 for LINCOLN.

Truly yours, T. C. PLATT.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

UTICA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The accurate returns of Oneida County give Lincoln 1,120 majority, and 1,142 for Fenton. Conkling, for Congress, has 1,070 majority.

Schuyler County gives Lincoln 680 majority.

WYOMING COUNTY.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have complete returns from the towns of our county, giving LINCOLN fifteen hundred and sixty majority, (1,560.)

FENTON'S majority will be larger, reaching nearly sixteen hundred.

We elect Union Sheriff, Clerk, member of Assembly, and other local officers. A. F.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Home Vote 15,000 to 20,000 Union.

To Hon H. J. Raymond, :

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The majority in Pennsylvania will be from fifteen to twenty thousand, without the soldiers vote in the field.

SIMON CAMERON.

WAYNE COUNTY.

McClellan, 870 majority; Union gain, 112.

VOTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

The following is the vote of the regiment, so far as obtained, quite a number not having as yet completed their canvass:

	McClel.	Linc'n Maj'y.		McClel.	Linc'n Maj'y.
45th Regiment	—	78	53d Regiment	71	122
48th Regiment	—	194	56th Regiment	65	96
51st Regiment	—	108	57th Regiment	38	95
11th Regiment	—	17	58th Regiment	80	209
5th Regiment	88	114	69th Regiment	112	6
81st Regiment	44	23	106th Regiment	3	15
84th Regiment	46	16	110th Regiment	72	91
91st Regiment	67	142	114th Regiment	64	185
99th Regiment	81	147	116th Reg't (in part)	48	42
105th Regiment	75	136	121st Regiment	14	103
140th, (in part)	11	61	148th Regiment	72	127
143d Regiment	100	186	107th Regiment	96	102
145th Regiment	21	98	149th Regiment	102	188
141st Regiment	5	194	157th Regiment	11	58
142d Regiment	55	133	83d Regiment	32	120
183d	47	88	198th	243	356
184th	94	160	3d Cavalry	109	257
190th	55	150	16th C., (in part)	195	216
191st	70	122	2d C., (in part)	71	185

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Union Majority, 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Frederick County—incomplete—gives Lincoln not less than 1,500—a gain of 500.

The returns from one district of Worcester County show a Union gain.

Caroline County—450 majority for Lincoln on the home vote—a gain of 400.

Carroll County—172 majority for the entire Union ticket—gain, 275.

Cecil County—100 to 200 majority for Lincoln—a gain.

Baltimore County—Incomplete; shows Union gains.

Washington County—Shows Union gains.

The Union men have a majority in the Legislature, but the Senate is doubtful.

The Union majority in the State will be about 5,000

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Harford County gives McClellan 461 majority. Union gain 227.

Frederick County—Lincoln, 1,255 maj.; gain, 262.

Washington County—Lincoln, 1,556 maj.; gain, 100.

The latest footings up show a Union majority of 6,000 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will, it is believed, increase it to 9,000.

Creswell, Union, (for Congress,) in the First District, is defeated.

INDIANA.

The Union Majority Increasing.

To Hon. H. J. Raymond:

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Returns indicate over thirty thousand Union majority.

J. D. DEFREES.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Block Island gives 50 majority for LINCOLN.

The State complete gives 5,061 majority for LINCOLN, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the rebel Senate, A. H. GARLAND, of Arkansas, recently elected to supply the vacancy caused by the death of C. B. MITCHELL, took his seat. In the House, FELIX J. BATSIN, of Arkansas, and PETER S. WILKES, of Missouri, took the oath and their seats. A bill for the suppression of intemperance in the army was introduced. Also a resolution looking to a law requiring absent citizens to return and perform military duties. Also a resolution to recall all commissioners from foreign nations.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to this city this morning, from his recent visit home for the purpose of voting.

NEW-JERSEY SENATOR.

Now that it is ascertained that New-Jersey has elected a Democratic Legislature, MCCLELLAN'S friends claim that he will be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator TEN EYCK.

FROM CITY POINT.

The steamer *Dictator* arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock, from City Point, with the mails and passengers. She brings no news of any active military operations, and reports all quiet when she left, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

VOTING IN THE ARMY.

The Pennsylvania troops in the Army of the Potomac send forward their votes to be recorded at home upon the Presidential election. They have a majority of three thousand two hundred and sixteen for Union, LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A CAVALRY DEPOT DISCONTINUED.

The cavalry depot known as Camp Stoneman, near Washington, will be discontinued by order of the Secretary of War. Hereafter, all recruits will be sent immediately to their respective commands in the field, to be equipped and put into active service.

DISMISSALS.

The following officers have been dismissed: Col. H. L. POTTER, Seventh New-York Volunteers, to date Nov. 2, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and involving complicity on his part in an attempt to defraud a soldier of his bounty; Second Lieut. ROBERT HOOPER, Fifth New-York Cavalry, to date Nov. 1, 1864, for misconduct before the enemy, and drunkenness while on duty; Major W. D. MONROE, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, to date Oct. 21, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, and for conducting himself in a disgraceful manner in the public streets of Baton Rouge, while in a state of beastly intoxication; Second Lieut. W. H. MATHEWS, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, to date Aug. 7, 1864, for habitual drunkenness.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases: Maj. J. E. WILLIAMS, First New-York Cavalry; Maj. GEO. V. BOUTELLE, Twenty-first New-York Cavalry.

EXCHANGES.

Among officers recently exchanged in Charleston, S. C., harbor, is Maj. T. PAINE, Seventh New-York Artillery. He is ordered to join his regiment without delay.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

ACTION OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The United Sanitary Commission sent an agent and a stock of its supplies with each vessel of the fleet gone to Savannah to bring our paroled men North. The Commission has also made arrangements to alleviate the sufferings of these men upon their arrival at Annapolis. Large invoices of stores will be sent there from New-York, Baltimore and Washington, and the force of relief agents increased according to the largely augmented demand for their valuable services. Combs, handkerchiefs, towels and many other articles not furnished by the Government, will be distributed among the men in large quantities.

THE CHASE OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Sassacus on the Track of the Pirate.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The following has been received from Fortress Monroe:

The gunboat *Sassacus*, which has been in search of the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*, since the 4th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, and reported that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 5th, which was believed to be the *Tallahassee*.

Chase was immediately given, and kept up until darkness set in and put the suspicious steamer out of sight.

On the following morning (Sunday) she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was renewed and continued during the day.

At one time the vessels were but five miles apart, when the stranger lightened ship and kept steadily on her course until darkness again set in and rendered the pursuit useless.

When lost sight of she was inside the lines of our blockade fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and possibly she will be stopped.

[NOTE.—This is no doubt the same vessel reported as having been chased on Monday, the 7th inst., by the *Banshee* and *Huntsville*.]

The Pursuit of the Tallahassee by the Sassacus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

The gunboat *Sassacus*, Lieut.-Commander J. L. DAVIS, which left here in search of the *Tallahassee* on the 4th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

On the afternoon of the 5th, when in lat. 37° 21', and long. 74° 51', a suspicious-looking steamer, corresponding to the description of the *Tallahassee*, was discovered on the port beam at a distance of about ten miles. At the same time a brig could be seen, toward which the stranger was steering. The *Sassacus* was immediately put under all sail and as much steam as possible, and made chase. This movement having been observed by the steamer, she changed her course, spread more sail, and, as evidenced by the volume of black, dense smoke which issued from her two stacks, worked her engines to the fullest speed.

The *Sassacus* proved herself to be the faster of the two, and was rapidly lessening the distance between the vessels, when at 10 o'clock the moon went down, thus affording the stranger a chance to escape in the dark.

A gun fired from the *Sassacus* caused the pursued to steer wildly. The firing was continued at intervals during the chase. The vessel was steered in a southerly direction all night, and at daylight on the 6th the steamer was again seen twelve miles ahead. The pursuit was earnestly kept up. But the wind having died out, the *Sassacus* was wholly dependent on steam and could not make the progress she made on the day previous. She was also deep in the water, and full of coal, ammunition and stores; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, she came up to within five miles of the steamer on the 6th, and noted her to be painted white, with two white masts—the fore longer than the main; two white smoke-stacks, one forward of the other; and of about 800 tons. At noon the steamer apparently lightened ship, and it is believed he threw overboard a considerable quantity of ammunition. At 6 P. M. he went out of sight. At that hour he was steering a course which would take him off the eastern bar of Wilmington. The *Sassacus* ran down to the blockading fleet, and put the vessels on their guard. According to last advices, the *Tallahassee* had not passed in, and there is a probability she may be captured, as when lost sight of she was within the blockading line.

The prize steamer *Lady Stirling*, of whose capture you have already been informed, will proceed to New-York to-day, in tow of the *Calypso*.

The flag-of-truce fleet, under Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, sailed for the Savannah River yesterday afternoon.

WHIT.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Flag-of-Truce Fleet Gone to Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The United States steamer *Calypso* arrived here this morning from Beaufort, Mo., towing the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling*, captured on the 28th of October, while running out of Wilmington, N. C., with a load of cotton.

The flag-of-truce fleet, under Lieut.-Col. MULFORD, which has assembled in this port during the past two months, and been preparing for a general exchange of prisoners, sailed this afternoon for Port Royal, S. C.

Money Stolen by Mosby's Men Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

It will be recollected that on the 14th of October, a passenger train from Baltimore to Wheeling was destroyed by a gang of MOSBY'S men, and two Paymasters of the United States Army, one of whom was Major RUGGLES, were robbed of more than four hundred thousand dollars.

It is gratifying to state that several parties connected with MOSBY'S command have been arrested, and a part of the money recovered.

On the 22d inst., Adj. WM. B. NORMAN, of the Eighth Maryland Regiment, arrested at the Eutaw House, (where he is stopping for the present,) MARY ANN KLINE, her son, Dr. JOHN H. KLINE, and her niece, Miss NANCY G. O'BRIEN. The two first named are residents of Loudon County, Va., and the latter of Duffield's Station, Jefferson County, Va. They were arrested on the charge of being concerned in the outrage. Upon the person of Dr. KLINE was found the sum of $1,862 80, which was handed to Col. WOOLEY, Provost-Marshal. He set about investigating the case.

Of the money about $330 was in postal currency, which had been put up in packages by a Government clerk in Washington. Col. WOOLEY proceeded to that city, and the clerk identified it as the same which he had paid to Maj. RUGGLES. Dr. KLINE acknowledged, upon examination, before Col. WOOLEY, that he had borrowed the sum of $1,800 from two of MOSBY'S men. Mrs. KLINE claims that $250 of the sum belongs to her; but she also confessed that she received $175 from two men of the same party.

The KLINES have three relatives who are in the service of MOSBY; and Col. WOOLEY, in his report of the case to Gen. WALLACE, says: "It is not clear that KLINE is not an officer in the rebel army; indeed, all the facts of the case are of the most suspicious character. In the month of August, 1861, KLINE was a Surgeon. In May, 1862, he was within the Federal lines, endeavoring to find his command, when he was arrested, but pardoned by order of the War Department. He had in his possession a safeguard signed by the Provost-Marshal of Gen. SHERIDAN."

All three were yesterday committed to jail to await trial. The young O'BRIEN is described as impudent in the extreme. She has a brother, a rebel officer, now in Fort Delaware.

SUPPLY AND MAIL STEAMER FOR THE EAST AND WEST GULF SQUADRONS.—The United States naval supply steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. SMITH, commanding, will sail from the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Saturday, Nov. 12, for the West Gulf Squadron, touching at Key West to land passengers, the mails and parcel express. Letters, packages, &c., for these squadrons will be forwarded by this steamer if sent to OSBORN'S, No. 2 Dey-street, New-York City, before noon of the 11th inst.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

One of the Most Daring Naval Achievements on Record—A Visit to the Kearsarge.

The news which we announced yesterday morning, that the arrival of the famous steamer *Kearsarge* at this port had brought the intelligence of the capture in Brazilian waters by the Union gunboat *Wachusett*, of the notorious rebel cruiser *Florida*, sent a thrill of surprise and delight through the community even in the midst of the excitement and anxiety of Presidential election day. The joyful news spread over the city like wildfire, and was the universal subject of discussion and of mutual congratulation, until the interests of the Congressional and National elections seemed almost to be forgotten in comparison. One of our reporters paid a visit to the *Kearsarge* during the day, and by the kind courtesy of her officers, Paymaster J. A. Smith being especially obliging, was enabled to obtain a detailed account of the singular affair in the bay of Bahia, comprising all the particulars which are accessible to the public.

The Confederate war-steamer *Florida* arrived at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, Oct. 5, having captured and burned the bark *Mondamon*, from Rio, off Fernambuco on the 28th of September. The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS, had been lying several days in the port of Bahia, and the *Florida* at first anchored in the offing. The Brazilian Admiral immediately sent her a message, requesting her to come inside, which she did, anchoring in the midst of the Brazilian fleet, and close under the guns of the principal fort, which is located upon an island in the middle of the harbor.

Certain parties in Bahia, which is a commercial city of considerable importance, with one of the best harbors in the world, being interested in American affairs, bestirred themselves to bring about an engagement between the *Wachusett* and the *Florida*, firmly confident that the result of such an encounter would be another Union victory as complete as that won last Summer in the British Channel. On the morning of the 6th of October they carried a challenge to Capt. Morris of the *Florida*, to move outside the limits of Brazilian jurisdiction and fight the *Wachusett*. The rebel Commander declined to receive the missive which the Brazilian residents had prepared, on account of some informality in its address. During the afternoon of the same day a Hungarian citizen living in Bahia, and sympathizing with our Government in its struggle with rebellion, waited upon Capt. MORRIS and endeavored to induce him to consent to an action between his ship and the Union gunboat, but without success. Capt. MORRIS, however, stated that if he happened to fall in with the *Wachusett* during a cruise, he should willingly engage in a contest with her, but that on no account would he consent to leave a safe harbor for the express purpose of having an engagement.

All efforts on the part of outside parties to bring on a naval battle in open water between the two vessels proving unavailing, Capt. COLLINS promptly took into consideration the other means which suggested themselves for ridding the seas of the most dangerous enemy of our commerce. In the evening of the same day above mentioned, Thursday, Oct. 6, he called a council of his officers to debate the subject. An important element in the consideration was the fact that the convenient harbor of Bahia has three openings into the Atlantic, by any one of which the *Florida* could make her escape whenever the darkness of the night favored her purpose, without the possibility of one Union vessel preventing it. It is stated that the council of officers were also possessed of information that the *Florida* had repeatedly seized and burned American ships within three miles of the coast of Brazil, in defiance of every law of neutrality, without the slightest objection of any sort being made by the Brazilian authorities. Taking into consideration all the facts in the case, the council advised, with but one dissenting vote among all the officers of the *Wachusett*, that the scheme proposed of seizing the rebel cruiser at her anchorage should be carried out. Capt. COLLINS immediately gave the orders for accomplishing the design agreed upon, saying that with the very deepest regret he felt that the conduct of the Brazilian Government in permitting piracies within the shadow of its shores had made the step an imperatively necessary one. It may be remarked here that it was found, after the seizure of the *Florida*, that arrangements had been made for her escape from the harbor on the very next night, for a new career of depredation upon our shipping.

The preparations for the encounter were made with great celerity and complete secrecy, and at about 3 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Oct. 7, the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* bore down upon the rebel vessel under full head of steam. So little expectation was there of such a proceeding, that one-half the officers and crew of the *Florida*, seventy in number, and including Capt. MORRIS, were carousing on shore, and the remainder, having just returned from a similar absence, were in no condition to repel an assault. The *Florida's* officer of the deck supposed the collision which he saw to be imminent, to be merely accidental, and cried out: "You will run into us if you don't look out." The design of Capt. COLLINS was simply to strike the *Florida* amidships with full steam on, crush in her side, and send her at once to the bottom beyond the possibility of causing further trouble to any one. The *Wachusett* however did not strike her adversary fairly, but hit her in the stern, carrying away the mizzen mast and main yard. The *Florida* was not seriously injured by the collision, but the broken spar fell across the awning over her hatchway in such a manner as to prevent her crew from getting on deck from below. The recoil which followed the shock carried the *Wachusett* back several yards. In the confusion which ensued several pistol shots were fired from both vessels, chiefly at random, and entirely without effect. Two of the guns of the *Wachusett* were also discharged, by accident, according to one report, and as another version has it, by order of one of the Union lieutenants. The shots did not strike the *Florida*.

Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, immediately thundered out a demand, to the rebel craft, "Surrender, or I will blow you out of the water!" The Lieutenant in charge of the *Florida* may be excused for considerable amazement, but had still presence of mind to reply, "Under the circumstances, I surrender." Without the delay of an instant, dozens of gallant tars boarded the prize, and made fast a hawser connecting her with their own vessel, and the *Wachusett* turned her course seaward, moving at the top of her speed, and towing the *Florida* in her wake.

The fleet of Brazilian vessels, which entirely surrounded the little space of water on which the brief battle had been fought, was so situated that the two American steamers were obliged to pass under the stern of one of the largest in order to penetrate their line. The *Wachusett* was challenged, but did not deign a word of reply, and the *Florida*, when hailed and commanded to halt a moment later, replied that a pause was impossible as she was towed by the vessel in front. The Brazilians soon guessed the state of affairs, and in another moment or two the heavy guns of the fort, under the very muzzles of which the capture had been made, opened fire on the *Wachusett*, as she disappeared in the morning darkness. Three shots were fired after her, all passing harmlessly far above her pennant, and striking the water beyond.

To the reader it seems that all this must have taken a considerable time, but the testimony of a careful officer on the *Wachusett* corroborated by the surgeon of the *Florida*, assures us that from the time the *Wachusett* first slipped her cable and steamed upon the rebel cruiser to the moment when the echoes of the last gun from the Brazilian fortress had died away, was only twenty minutes by the watch. Certainly no page of history can show a more daring achievement, or one executed with more brilliant rapidity or more complete success.

The Brazilian naval commander in Bahia Harbor acted with all the promptness which could have been expected, and in a few moments the dawn of day disclosed two vessels of the Brazilian fleet doing their utmost to pursue and overhaul the *Wachusett* and her prize. They were a heavy sloop of war and a small armed steamer—neither of them any match, in point of speed, for the handiwork of New-England mechanics, and soon gave up the chase as the Union and rebel steamers disappeared below the horizon.

Capt. COLLINS soon ordered the ships to heave to, and examined his prize. He found that neither vessel was materially damaged, by the collision, and that there had been no injury to life or limb from the confused firing which followed it. Twelve officers and fifty-eight men of the *Florida's* crew were captured, and all her stores, papers, records, &c., were found undisturbed in the cabin. The two vessels soon steamed for St. Thomas, arriving there on the 29th ult., and finding the *Kearsarge* already in port. It was intended to keep the matter at Bahia a secret at St. Thomas, but it was accidentally revealed by a seaman of the *Wachusett*, to one of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, and some hints of it got wind in the town, causing great excitement there. The *Florida* remained outside the bay, while the *Wachusett* entered to obtain coal.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS, of the *Wachusett*, Surgeon CHARLTON, of the *Florida*, and sixteen of the crew of the privateer were transferred to the *Kearsarge*, which sailed October 31 and arrived here at midnight on Monday, as previously reported. Paymaster WILLIAMS being charged with dispatches for the Government, left by the earliest train yesterday morning for Washington. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to sail from St. Thomas on the 3d inst. for New-York, where they may now be daily expected.

The crew of the *Florida* is composed of Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, &c., and contains no citizens of the rebel States. Among her officers, however, there are several Southerners. Surgeon CHARLTON, who is now on board the *Kearsarge*, is a native of Georgia. He was before the war an officer in the United States Navy, and was stationed for several years in Chelsea. He has many acquaintances in Boston. He was here on the day of President LINCOLN'S first election, and left shortly after to tender his services to the Southern Confederacy. He is a gentleman in appearance and manner, and not reluctant to speak of the circumstances of his capture and the condition of our national affairs. He wears the full uniform of the rebel naval service, of plain gray cloth, with the rank indicated by shoulder-straps, as in the Union costume.

Surgeon CHARLESTON expresses full confidence that his captivity will last for only a very limited period, believing that the whole affair will terminate as did the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL three years ago. If the demands which he thinks will be made by the Brazilian Government are disregarded by our authorities, he looks for an indorsement of the claims by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, in such a manner as to compel compliance. The rebel officers profess a complete indifference as to the result of yesterday's elections. They say that the North entirely mistakes the universal sentiment of the South, which they affirm will never consent on any terms to a restoration of the Union. They declare an unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of their cause, placing their reliance on the intrinsic advantages of their position in a military point of view, moving constantly on interior lines. They argue that volunteering is entirely at an end in the North, and that the conscription cannot be enforced here, while the rebel army is kept up to a fighting standard by steady recruiting, and has a reserve always on hand of three hundred thousand negroes capable of efficient military service.

Surgeon CHARLTON estimates that the *Florida* has steamed over forty thousand miles since she left Brest, not having spent ten days in port in nine months. During her career she has captured about forty American vessels.

The *Kearsarge* has on board two prisoners taken from the *Alabama* last summer. She still bears upon her sides the marks of that desperate encounter, and will have to undergo a thorough overhauling and refitting during her stay in this port. She will probably go out of commission in a few days, and will receive new sails and rigging, and be repaired in every part during the winter at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Her cruise has lasted three years, and she has steamed about thirty-five thousand miles since she sailed on her maiden voyage from Portsmouth, in 1861. She now lies just off the navy-yard, in full view of our wharves, where hundreds of people will flock to see the gallant little steamer that so nobly vanquished and destroyed in romantic single combat the freebooter which was for so long the terror of our mercantile marine. The officers and crew at the *Kearsarge*, as is announced in another place, are to have a public reception to-morrow in Faneuil Hall, and we trust they will receive such an ovation as will give them an adequate idea of the estimation in which their invaluable services are held by the merchants and the public generally of Boston and of the nation.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Price's Second Defeat—He is Overtaken in Newton County, and after a Battle of Several Hours, is Beaten, and Retreats—Other News—The Election To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following dispatch is taken from a Leavenworth paper:

NEOSHO, Mo., Sunday, Oct. 30.

On the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after marching all day and night previously, I came up with PRICE at Newtonia, with FOARD'S and JENNISON'S brigades of my division. PRICE had gone into camp in the timber south of the town, thinking we had quit the pursuit. Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, and another in front on the prairie, developing almost ten thousand men. I moved forward rapidly and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until dark. With my two brigades I held the field without support till near sundown, when SANBORN came up just in time to form on my left and repulse the flanking column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion. They retreated hastily, and moved all night on the Gassville road.

My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed. A rebel surgeon, who came with a flag of truce, reports the enemy's loss over 200. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours who has been with them for several days past, and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that PRICE has 16,000 men armed, and 16,000 unarmed—that he has still about 400 wagons, mostly loaded with plunder. He says PRICE will not fight unless compelled to save his train and the unarmed conscripts, but will move as rapidly as possible to Red River. He also says PRICE intended, if possible, to make his headquarters this Winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken. PRICE told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

Gen. CURTIS ordered his troops to march yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but, before the hour arrived, an order came from Gen. ROSECRANS for all the forces of PLEASONTON to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit my stock and rest the men, and be within supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, which will, I hope, enable us yet to do the enemy more damage. JAMES C. BLUNT.

Gen. FISK, commanding the District of North Missouri, reached his headquarters at St. Joseph yesterday, and issued a circular to the citizens of his district and the Judges of the election, in which he defines who ought and will be allowed to vote, and gives the rebels and their sympathizers precious little comfort.

JACKSON, a notorious guerrilla, is playing the part of BILL ANDERSON in Northeast Missouri.

Capt. EDWARDS, with a detachment of the Second State Militia, killed twenty of Col. BIRTHWRIGHT'S rebels on Saturday, near Sikeston, Southeast Missouri.

Six hundred and twenty rebels, including forty-seven officers, captured by PLEASONTON, arrived here yesterday, and were taken to the Gratiot-street Prison. They were the dirtiest, raggedest, most villainous looking set of men ever seen here. Nearly all of them claim to have been conscripted, and many are anxious to take the oath and enter the Union army.

There are still a large number of prisoners at Fort Scott, Mound City, Paoli, Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, Independence, Lexington, Sedalia and Jefferson City, to come forward. The captured artillery is expected to arrive to-day. Among the prisoners are Maj. COOK, of FREEMAN'S brigade, and Maj. CARLETON, both of whom are very much exercised in regard to which one of them will be shot in retaliation for the murder of Maj. WILSON.

During one of the charges of our cavalry on PRICE, several of his officers were ridden over by our men, and only escaped from the fact that they wore no uniforms.

The Arkansas troops are very bitter against PRICE, charging that they were only an escort to the Missourians, who were given the advance and got all the plunder.

Every one here and throughout the State has been girding on his armor for to-day's contest at the polls, and our friends abroad may rest assured that LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the Radical State ticket, will win the fight over the combined forces of Copperheadism, rebel bushwhackers, peace sneaks, and "conservatives" generally. J.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Obsequies of the Late Thomas Clark.

We have already announced the sudden and melancholy decease of this gentleman, by an accident on the Erie railroad. Yesterday morning was fixed for the funeral observances, and, as was expected from Mr. CLARK'S extensive acquaintance with post-office men all over the country, quite a number of visitors were here to unite in the sad ceremonies. The Post-office Department also was well represented in the presence of the Hon. GEORGE W. LELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; E. L. CHILDS, Esq., many years Principal Clerk of Contract Division; Major R. K. SCOTT, Principal Clerk of the Finance Bureau; JAMES LAWRENSON, Esq., Official Journal Clerk, and E. M. WHITNEY, Esq., Report Clerk.

At the hour of nine o'clock, the late residence of Mr. CLARK was densely thronged with ladies and gentlemen who had long known and esteemed him. His body was laid out in a magnificent coffin of mahogony, silver mounted, and on the lid a silver plate bore this inscription: "THOMAS CLARK, November 8, 1864, aged 40 years," &c. Wreaths of fragrant flowers also decorated the sleeper's last house on earth.

The officials from the Department were very agreeably received by JAMES KELLY, Esq., Postmaster of New-York, ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq., WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, ex-Postmasters of our city, H. W. WHITING, Esq., M. HALLETT, Mr. CORBIN, and other officers long known and esteemed in the postal history of New-York.

The pall-bearers were SEYMOUR J. STRONG, JOHN H. HALLETT, ISAAC G. COFFIN, W. A. B. CLEMENT, JAMES GAYLER, THOMAS WEBBERTEN, JAMES H. RANSOM, and DAVID M. BOYD. They were designated by appropriate mourning sashes.

FUNERAL OF J. CLARK.

The coffin being closed, the procession was formed, and under escort of the large body of clerks and other employes long connected with the deceased in their responsible and arduous duties, proceeded to the "Church of the Ascension."

As the pall-bearers bore the corpse through the main entrance the fine choir accompanied by the subdued notes of the organ commenced chaunting the peculiarly impressive services for the "Burial of the Dead," and continued for some time after the audience were seated.

The service was then continued by Rev. Dr. CORTON SMITH, the Rector of that sanctuary, who gave out the hymn

"Jesus, Saviour of my soul."

The preacher commenced with reference to the afflictive, appalling nature of death, especially a sudden termination of existence, which in a moment ends all the enjoyments, the hopes, the comforts of life. He then portrayed the rich provision made for all in the atoning merits of the world's Redeemer. The speaker had no personal knowledge of the deceased, but the presence of such an audience of men and women, who long knew him well, attested this worth as an officer of remarkable integrity and efficiency—cherished in all the social relations—enjoying the happy faculty of making everybody love and admire him for his excellent qualities. The anguish of an aged mother was vividly brought to view.

Dr. SMITH closed his remarks with touching pathos and power, when he announced a second hymn, which was also sung with fine effect—"I would not live alway."

The experience of many years has not witnessed a more sublime or transporting performance on such an occasion as that by this choir. The words, "I heard a voice," &c., were executed amid sepulchral stillness, whilst pearly tears coursed down many cheeks. Here the services terminated with a benediction.

The procession again was formed and the body conveyed to Second-avenue vault, where the ancient and honorable body of Masons performed their impressive ceremonies, the speakers being H. S. TAYLOR, Master of Holland Lodge, and E. BILLS, Jr., Chaplain. The audience and all retired apparently deeply impressed with the mournful ceremonies of the morning.

The Manhattan Union Club—Resolution Requesting Thomas Allison to Resign.

At a regular meeting of the Manhattan Union Club, held Nov. 9, 1864, the following resolutions were nearly unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inserted in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Evening Post*:

Whereas, THOMAS ALLISON, a member of this club, has publicly charged, in a newspaper, that a meeting held on the 5th inst., to indorse the nomination, as Member of Congress, of HENRY J. RAYMOND, was called "without any warrant or authority in any shape whatever" from this club, and that "such purpose is directly opposed to the declared objects of the club and contrary to an express and unanimous vote of the members thereof at one of its meetings;" and,

Whereas, The said THOMAS ALLISON has further set forth, in a sworn statement, that "the members of the club present at one of its regular meetings, unanimously voted that they had nothing to do with local nominations;"

Therefore, we, the Manhattan Union Club, feel it incumbent upon us to publicly declare, in answer to the before-mentioned charges and statements,

That no vote has at any time been passed, at any meeting of this club, intended to regulate the general action of this club in regard to engaging in local politics—the vote referred to by Mr. ALLISON having been taken upon a specific case, with none but a specific object in letter or spirit;

That nothing in the Constitution of this club confines its action to any particular field of the Union cause;

That we consider the election of a representative to the Congress of the United States essentially a national matter; and,

That as the club had declined to hold business meetings, the whole matter of the calling of public meetings, as well as the transaction of all other business, rested entirely with the Executive Committee.

We, therefore, declare it to be the opinion of this club, that our Executive Committee did not, in calling the before-mentioned meeting on the 5th inst., exceed the powers and authority vested in them by the constitution and the club, nor transgress the letter or spirit of our constitution, and we do fully indorse their action in the premises, while we consider the conduct of THOMAS ALLISON calculated to injure the reputation of our club, and therefore demanding our unqualified disapproval and our severest censure; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to inform THOMAS ALLISON that it is the desire of the club that he (Mr. ALLISON) resign his membership in this "Manhattan Union Club."

J. SHERWOOD COFFIN, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—Soon after twelve o'clock on Monday night, two men, named MARX and ANSTROWN, while in a lagerbeer saloon at No. 15 New Chambers-street, became engaged in a quarrel. The police say that MARX was abusing one of the waiter-girls, when ANSTROWN interfered to protect her. Several blows were struck on each side, and finally MARX drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist several times in the abdomen. It is believed that the wounds inflicted will prove fatal. MARX attempted to escape, but after some difficulty Sergeant BLAIR and Officer SWEENY, of the Fourth Precinct, effected his arrest, and Justice DOWLING committed him to the Tombs to await the result. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Extradition Case.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NOV. 10.

Before Commissioner C. W. Newton.

In the Matter of the Extradition of John C. Bennett, under the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the killing or maiming of John West on the high seas, on board a British bark.—The following is the decision of the Commissioner on the final hearing of the case:

Assuming that the case presented comes within the treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain, I am clearly of the opinion that the facts developed on the examination would warrant me in committing the accused for extradition under the treaty.

The evidence received, to my mind, is clear and uncontradicted that the accused, through violence, caused the death of the colored man West on board the British brig *Raymond*, whilst on the high seas, and no successful attempt on the part of the accused has been made to justify the act. Even admitting that evidence of justification could be legally received—of which, however, under the treaty, I have great doubt—it is not for me to determine what effect it might or might not have upon the mind of a jury on a final hearing or trial for murder.

Under the treaty I am only to determine the question of probable cause. The simple question here to be decided is whether there is sufficient probable cause to justify his return for trial to the country within whose jurisdiction the crime is charged to have been committed.

The question, however, is raised as to whether this case does not come within the principles of law laid down in a recent case under the treaty, decided in the Court of Queen's Bench in the matter of TERNAN and others, prisoners in the jail of Liverpool, who were discharged by that court upon a writ of habeas corpus issued on their behalf.

It is contended that the principles involved in that case are analogous to those arising in the case under consideration.

It appears that the prisoners in the case referred to were arrested and detained under the treaty as pirates, and their extradition demanded by our Government.

The opinions of the learned Justice of the Court in that case are certainly entitled to very great respect and consideration, and though their decisions are not absolutely binding upon me in determining the case under consideration, I should certainly feel bound to give great weight to their unbiased adjudication upon the principles of law therein passed upon, were the same questions involved in the case before me; but upon a careful analysis of the decision rendered in that case, I am at a loss to discover wherein the principles therein enunciated are in the least applicable, or can in any wise govern or control the present case. The learned Justices of the Queen's Bench, in that case, as I understand it, decided that the crimes for which extradition can be demanded under the treaty must have been committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the power which demands the extradition; while crimes committed within the concurrent jurisdiction of both Powers are not covered by the treaty—that the crime with which the prisoners in the case before them were charged was piracy by the law of nations, which is punishable wherever the offender may be found, and was not, therefore, committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; that the piracy which is especially named in the treaty is not piracy by the law of nations, but that other class of offences which are declared to be piracy by statute.

Admitting, therefore, the full force and correctness of the decision in the Court of Queen's Bench, I am unable to determine wherein the principles therein determined can in any way change the interpretation which has been universally given by our Courts and Government to the Treaty in cases of murder on the high seas. It cannot, in my judgment, be legally claimed that murder on the high seas, when committed on board a British vessel, is within the concurrent jurisdiction of both the United States and Great Britain, and unless that position can be sustained, the assumed analogy must certainly fails.

In the case under consideration, the crime charged and proven is murder on the high seas, on board the British brig *Raymond*, and I have not been able to find any adjudication, either in this country or in England, holding that there is a concurrent jurisdiction in such cases; all of the authorities upon this point agree, and I am compelled, therefore, to determine that the crime charged was committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain.

It has always been the policy of this Government to place the most liberal construction upon all her treaty stipulations with foreign States; and whenever it has been clearly established that a crime has been committed against a foreign State, which comes within our treaty stipulations, we have ever shown a readiness to surrender the criminal to justice—and justice certainly can be as fairly and impartially administered in the country within whose exclusive jurisdiction the offence has been committed as within the asylum or country to which he may have fled. Ever sensitive as our Government is to the protection of its own citizens, it never will, I trust, assume, against treaty stipulations, to become the guardian and protector of escaped and fleeing criminals, when legally demanded.

Assuming the truth of the position of the counsel for accused, that the British Government did, in that case, unfairly and illegally, intervene to prevent the extradition of criminals when demanded by our Government, I cannot see that it would follow by any process of reasoning, or on any principle of law or justice, (except it be that of retaliation,) that we should be swerved from that high and honorable position as a nation which we have ever maintained, in carrying out treaty stipulations toward foreign Governments.

I am, however, most happy to say that upon a careful examination of the case decided in the Court of Queen's Bench I am unable to discover any disposition upon the part of the learned Justices delivering the opinions to render any interpretation of the treaty inconsistent with their heretofore high legal standing, or with that of the opinions of our ablest jurists.

Applying, therefore, the principles announced in that case to the one under consideration, I am not at a loss to determine as to the right or duty of granting the certificate.

I shall therefore grant the certificate of extradition, and in the meantime the accused must stand committed to await the action of the Executive in the matter.

F. F. MARBURY counsel for the British Government; H. S. SMITH for the accused.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 69; Morris Canal, 98; Long Island Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 66. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10, 1864.

$26,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107⅜	50	Cen. Am. Transit.	100
2,100	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	N. Y. Cen.	136⅝
	Small	109¼	200	Reading R.	139
11,500	do.	109⅛	400	do.	139¼
500	do.	102⅛	500	do.	139⅛
80,000	do. new iss.	101	15	do.	139⅛
10,000	do.	101⅛	1000	do.	138¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	100⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	130
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C.		800	M. S. & N. I.	78⅛
	Indorsed	98	300	do.	78⅛
10,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	96	600	do.	77⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '74..R.	96	300	do.	77⅛
32,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	200	do.	77⅛
10,000	Ohio 6s, '81	107	300	do.	77⅛
1,000	M. S. & N. I.		300	do.	77⅛
	Pacific R.	67	500	do.	77⅛
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	41¾	300	do.	77⅛
5,000	do.	42	400	do.	77
5,000	do.	41¾	50	Mich. S. Guar.	140⅛
5,000	do.	41⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	108	100	do.	129¾
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	106	200	do.	129
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs.	117	300	do.	129
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	400	do.	128⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104⅜	400	Cle. & Pitts.	105
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	106	200	Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
30,000	Am. Gold	253¼	200	do.	48
5	Am. Ex. Bank	120	200	do.	46⅛
10	Continental Bank	99	100	do.	46⅛
20	Cen. National B'k	109	200	do.	46¼
100	Canton Co.	36	100	do.	46⅜
100	do.	35⅜	100	do.	46⅜
200	do.	35¼	500	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	84
135	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	205	100	do.	83⅜
100	At. M. S. Co.	187	400	do.	83⅞
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	51⅝	100	do.	84
50	do.	53⅜	100	do.	84
100	do.	53	200	do.	84
400	do.	52¾	100	do.	84⅜
100	Quick M. Co.	85⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	115
100	do.	84¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
100	Wyoming V. C. Co.	52	500	do.	102¼
600	do.	50	800	do.	102⅜
200	Copake Iron M.	4	100	do.	102¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	37	200	do.	102¾
400	do.	36⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	120
200	do.	36⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	52⅜
100	do.	36⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	70
550	Erie Railway	103¼	1500	P., Ft. W. & C.	106
	do.	103⅜	500	do.	106
	do.	103⅝	300	do.	107
300	do.	103⅜	600	do.	106
	do.	103⅝	400	do.	105⅝
100	do.	103⅜	1200	do.	105⅜
100	do.	103⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	76
300	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜	200	Chic. & Alt. R.	88⅜
200	do.	124⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	92
200	do.	124⅜	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	35
100	do.	124	32	Panama R.	265
200	do.	123⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	107⅛	500	Reading R.	137⅛
7,000	do.	107⅛	500	do.	137⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	103¾	100	do.	139
10,000	do. new iss.	101⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	128⅛
27,800	do. new iss.	101⅛	100	do.	128
1,000	U. S. 10-40s. R.	93	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128
10,000	U. S. 10-40s. C.	94¼	200	M. S. & N. I.	75⅝
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		200	do.	75⅝
	April & Oct.	108	500	do.	76¼
23,000	do.	107⅛	500	do.	75
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	98⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	105⅞
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	41¾	100	do.	46
50,000	do.	41	300	do.	45⅜
5,000	Am. Gold	240	100	do.	45⅜
300	Canton Co.	35	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅜
600	Cum. Coal Pref.	52	100	do.	83⅜
750	Mar. Min. Co.	37⅛	100	do.	83
200	do.	37¼	100	do.	83¼
1500	Erie R.	102¾	800	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
200	do.	103	100	do.	102¼
300	do.	103⅛	100	do.	102¼
300	do.	103⅜	100	do.	102
300	Erie R. Pref.	105⅝	500	P., F. W. & C.	105⅜
300	Hudson R. R.	122⅜	300	do.	105⅜
100	do.	123	1000	do.	105⅛
200	do.	123	500	do.	105⅜
100	do.	123⅛	75	do.	106
200	do.	123¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20s. C.	76⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	76¼
	New Loan	101	400	do.	76¼
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	41⅝	100	do.	76¾
10,000	do.	41⅝	200	do.	76⅜
10,000	do.	41⅜	100	do.	76⅝
200	N. Y. Central	126⅜	300	do.	76⅜
100	do.	126⅛	100	do.	76⅝
100	Erie R.	103⅛	300	do.	76⅜
200	do.	103⅛	200	do.	76⅝
200	do.	103⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅜
200	do.	103⅛	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	102⅜
200	do.	103	500	do.	102⅞
300	do.	103	100	do.	103
100	Hud. Riv. R.	123⅛	100	do.	103⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	84	200	do.	103⅜
100	do.	83⅞	100	do.	103⅛
300	Quick. M. Co.	85	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	46⅜
100	do.	85¼	100	Mar. Min. Co.	37⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	40⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128¾
900	Erie R.	101⅜	100	do.	128⅝
300	do.	101⅜	600	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
200	do.	101⅜	300	do.	102⅛
300	do.	101⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	45¾
1000	do.	101⅜	700	do.	45
300	do.	101⅜	200	do.	45
500	do.	101⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	82⅝
300	Hud. Riv. R.	122⅜	200	do.	83
200	do.	122⅜	100	do.	83⅛
500	M. S. & N. I.	75	100	do.	83⅛
200	do.	74⅜	200	do.	82⅞
100	do.	74⅞	25	Canton Co.	33
300	do.	74⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.	52
400	do.	74⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	84½
100	do.	74⅛	500	Mariposa M. Co.	37
100	T. H & Alt. R.	84¾	200	do.	37¼

THURSDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The Gold Room reacted to-day 8@10 ℔ cent. against the extreme rates of yesterday, and near the close of 'Change some sales were made 2½ ℔ cent. below the currency of Tuesday before the result of the Presidential Election was known. The fluctuations since yesterday morning have been from 250½ to 245 ℔ cent. The theory that the popular indorsement through the ballot-box of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration would necessarily and rapidly advance the premium on Gold, meets with less practical response in the Gold Room than the speculators who manipulated the market for the Election anticipated. The public at large have no confidence in it, as they ought not to have, since it is based upon the false assumption that an early peace under Mr. LINCOLN is impracticable. The era of good feeling between the two sections of the country, we have reason to hope, will return much sooner than was anticipated by the political opponents of the Administration, before the election. And if this be not quickly followed by the return of the Southern States to their allegiance under the Constitution, the fault will not be found with the President or the magnanimous spirit in which he can *now* afford to meet any overtures made, or even intimated, in the proper spirit, by the chiefs in insurrection.

The Stock Exchange this forenoon was less buoyant than yesterday on the Railway list, but firmer and higher on Government Securities. In the latter there was a large business at the Board and on Wall-street. At the Second Board the Railway market showed signs of weakness, and the subsequent sales at 4 o'clock at the Open Board of Brokers on Broad-street, prices were marked down 1@2 ℔ cent., and the dealings left off heavy at about the following figures compared with yesterday afternoon. There was a further break in Gold to 244 ℔ cent.

| | Wed.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Unclaimed in the New-York Post-office, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters,*" give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abbott Sophia L
Ackley Miranda
Adams Miss R
Adams Miss Nellie
Adams Miss Frank
Adiray Miss Montgomery
Adeda Miss B J
Adderley Mrs
Airace Miss Rosetta
Alexander Miss Mary
Alexander Mrs Sarah C
Allen Miss Katie
Allensfous Miss S
Ambrose Ellen
Anmacher Elizabeth
Angel Mrs Frederick
Andrews Miss Sarah J
Andrews Miss Sallie J
Andrews Miss Josephine
Anderson Mrs A
Anderson Mrs Margt
Anderson Mrs Mary E
Anderson Mrs Abel T
Anderson Mrs Sophia
Archer Miss Susie E
Ashald Mrs
Atwell Bridget
Averill Miss Phebe
Ayling Mrs

B

Bainier Madame
Bailey Mrs M E
Bailey Miss Virginia
Baily Miss Louisa
Baker Miss Sarah H
Baker Miss Isabelle
Baker Mrs Maria
Baker Mrs Maria
Baldwin Miss Annie
Banks Mrs Clara
Blackler Mrs Ward H
Blandy Mrs O L
Blake Mrs S E
Blake Mrs Susan E
Brackett Mrs Hannah L
Bragan Mrs E Y
Braisted Mrs Amanda
Brady Mrs Mary
Brady Miss Bridget
Brady Miss Mary
Barber Miss Nellie
Barber Mrs Jas
Bartlett Mrs S L
Barner Miss Maria
Barry Miss
Burny Belinda
Barry Mrs Wm F
Barton Miss Mary
Barton Mrs James
Barter Mrs E
Baston Mrs Lizzie H—2
Barely Miss Mary
Bell Mrs Mary
Belmont Miss Lizzie M
Bell Mrs J B
Bell Mrs Theo H
Bennett Miss Filly
Bennett Miss Fanny
Bennett Mrs A
Bertine Mrs Mary
Berton Mrs C
Burlingham ——
Berry Mrs Ann
Bertrand Mrs Henry
Berman Miss Anna
Berrend Miss Mary
Bergen Mrs Chls
Bernhard Mrs Anna
Best Mrs Wm J
Breen Miss E
Buslin Miss Margaret
Breman Anne
Bodey Celia
Bigelow Mrs John W
Bier Madam Pl
Birtwistle Mrs Jane
Bird Miss Emeline
Bishop Miss M E
Bittweger Madame
Brinckerhoff Mrs G G
Brice Kate
Brice Miss Mary E
Budy Mrs
Brown Miss Kate
Brown Mrs James
Brown Mrs Lydia A
Brown Mrs Harriet
Brown Mrs C
Brown Miss Addie
Brown Mrs Rachel
Brown Mrs Abraham
Bown Mrs Anna
Bourke Cath
Bouton Mrs S T
Boyle Miss Mary
Boyl Miss Elisa
Boynton Elizabeth R
Bronson Mrs Widow Green C
Brooks Miss Josie R
Buckland Margt
Bullitt Mrs Virginia
Burke Mrs Bridget
Burdett Mrs Chls
Burton Mrs F B
Burns Miss Ann
Burns Miss Anne
Burns Mrs
Burns Miss Annie
Butterbrod Therese Henrieth
Buttler Miss Susan A
Buyrn Miss Elizabeth
Bryant Mrs N J
Byrns Mrs
Byrns Mrs

C

Cahill Mrs Margret
Callin Mary
Cammon Mrs A Easton
Cambreling Mrs C C
Chamgerlain Mrs Helen J
Chapman Mrs Jennie
Craige Mrs William H
Cartwright Mrs Lamoza A
Caruth Miss Jane
Carmichael Miss Mary
Caro Mrs Emma
Carrudon Miss Mary Ann
Carroll Miss Eliza
Carroll Mrs Hannah
Cassidy Ann
Castle Miss Fanny
Casey Mrs Elinor
Caymari Mrs Bernardo
Clark Mrs Sarah
Clark Miss C
Clark Miss Josephine B
Clark Cate
Chare Mrs Guilford W
Chevelier Madame —4
Craven Mrs Alice
Crage Rosey
Childs Miss Mary V
Clifford Mrs M
Clifton Mrs James B
Clinton Miss Maria
Crendourhle Miss Margret
Coalton Mrs
Covers Mrs Meyer
Cohen Mrs Louisa
Cohen Mrs Ralph
Cohn Mrs Maria
Collins Mrs T W
Collins Hannah M
Collins Mrs Anna
Collins Mrs Anne
Coloban Miss Katie
Coleman Madame C
Coleman Mary
Coles Mrs S S
Coles Mrs Maria
Cole Miss Nellie
Cole Mrs Mary E
Cole Mrs Lora H —2
Coley Miss Mary
Combs Miss Jannett
Conlin Mary
Crowley Miss Ellen
Conay Mary
Connor Eliza
Connor Mrs Annie
Connoly Miss Rosanna
Crockett Mrs S
Cooney Mrs
Coovery Mademoiselle Aylaire Orange
Cookson Mrs Elizabeth
Cook Mrs Amy
Cary Bridget
Cara Miss Rosalie
Costello Miss Louisa
Cosgrove Mrs Johannah
Coughlen Miss Mary
Coulton Miss Hattie
Coyl Eliza
Carmer Miss Mary
Cubeyone Mad Myra E
Culliman Mrs
Curtis Miss Lydia
Curtis Caroline
Cushing Mrs Julia L
Cusick Mrs Mary
Crumall Miss Eliza A

D

Dargan Hannah
Dakin Miss Lizzie J
Dam Miss A P
Dantforth Miss Jenney Waterman
Darrington Mrs
Darling Mrs C
Darling Mrs
Darling Mrs William
Davis Miss Anne
Davis Miss E A
Davenport Miss Jennie
Davenport Miss Anna L
Darey Miss Henrietta M
Day Miss Emma
Diany Miss J
Drue Miss Mattie
Decature Miss Emma N
Dent Esther
Dennis Miss Abbie
Deneby Miss Ellen
Derdron Miss Jennie
Derby Miss Ellen G
Dewitt Mrs John E
De ine Mrs
Devine Miss Kate
Dewane Miss
Drew Mrs Elizabeth B
De Forrest Mrs H
De Groat Mrs Henry F
De Henry Mrs Maggie
De la Motta Mrs D H
De Murillo Mrs Anila Gonzalez
Dickerson Miss A L
Dickinson Miss Anna
Dickinson Miss Anna E
Dickey Miss Mary —2
Diery Mrs John
Dillon Mrs
Discloo Charlott
De Rugun Miss Blanone
Driscoll Miss Catharine
Dodd Miss Mary
Dodd Mrs Chas E
Doherty Miss Mary
Donihu Mrs
Doran Miss Kate
Doubleday Mrs A C—2
Doud Miss Hannah
Doud Miss Elizabeth
Doughty Mrs Frank
Doyle Mary
Duffy Miss Kate
Duffy Mary Ann
Duffy Catharine
Durkee Mrs C E
Durning Miss Julia
Duleutaux Madam M D

E

Early Mrs Mary
Eblitts Mrs M T
Eddington Miss Jane
Egermann Mrs Margaretha
Eiehorn Miss Libbie
Ellis Miss Lizzie P
Elwood Miss Minnie
Elliott Mrs G P
Elliott Miss Margret
Emerson Miss Mary E
Ensign Mrs Mary
Eno Miss M
Ervin Mrs Emily S
Estell Madame
Evans Miss Mary
Evans Mrs Henry D
Evans Miss Temperance
Evans Mrs Lorenzo
Everitt Miss J

F

Failer Miss Elizabeth
Falconer Miss Anne R
Farry Mrs Cath
Farrell Miss Fanny
Fathan Mary
Fahy Ann
Fausett Mrs M
Flanders Miss Gussie
Fraser Mrs Jos B
Francis Mrs Betsy
Francis Mrs Maria
Fraser Mrs Jos C
Frank Miss Katharina
Frank Barbara Frou
Frank Mrs Salomon
Featherson Mrs Lydia Ann—2
Fredraca Miss
Feriy Anna Eliza
Fellows Mrs
Feldman Miss Julia
Fenis Miss M E
Fleming Mrs John
Fuer Mrs A M
Furman Miss Martha
Fennell Mrs Margaret
Firmin Miss C
Fisk Mrs W R
Fisk Miss Elenor
Fisher Miss Kate
Fish Miss H M
Fitzsimmons Miss Mary J
Fitzpatrick Miss Margaret
Fisch Miss Ann
Frelingdorf Miss Margaretha
Forbes Miss Maria
Fogerty Miss Julia
Fortaine Miss Mary
Foster Miss Silliam or Maria
Frothingham Mrs Caroline E—2
Furnell — Madame Amelia
Flynn Mrs Patrick

G

Gailar Miss Ida
Galloway Mrs
Gallagher Mrs Alace
Gallager Ellen
Garry Cath—2
Gardner Mrs M L
Gaunison Maria Annie
Graff Mrs Teresa
Gray Miss Kate
Graves Mrs Henry, Jr
Gracie Miss Maggie
Graham Mrs Laura
Geruty Miss Delia
Gerdnecker Mrs Abigail A
Glentworth Mrs H
Glentworth Mrs Virginia H
Gleeson Miss Catharine
Gleesen Miss Mary
Gleeson Miss Bridget
Gleeson Mrs Safrony
Grief Miss Amelia
Greegeny Mrs L W
Green Miss Sue
Green Johanna
Gilbert Miss Annie
Gibney Miss Anne E
Ginbaroth Miss E
Gibbs Mrs S
Gilbert Miss Emma
Gill Miss Kate
Gillman Mrs
Gibbs Mrs
Gilpin Miss Mary
Gilluly Mrs
Gibson Sarah
Gillins Miss Mary Ann
Gill Mrs Sarah
Gillespie Miss Nancy
Gill Miss Kate
Gilans Mrs C
Gilbert Miss Juliett
Griffith Miss M
Griffith Mrs J
Griffith Lizzie
Gunshaw Mrs Fanny
Griffin Mrs Ann
Gorham Mrs L W
Goodman Mrs Maria
Golson Miss A
Goodwin Mrs Mary
Gaff Mrs H N
Goodell Mrs Geo
Goldbouni Miss
Gross Miss Mary
Gross Emma
Grogan Catharine
Grammon H L
Gunn Mrs Hugh
Gunn Miss H S

H

Hankins Mrs J R
Hanna Miss Helen M
Hanor Miss Honora
Hare Mrs Margret
Haley Ann
Hall Miss E
Hall Mrs
Hargrove Mrs M A
Haight Mrs T S
Harmon Mrs Sarah
Hatfield Miss
Harton Mrs Nellie
Hart Miss Mary E
Hanley Mrs Catharine
Haskell Mrs Nellie
Hays Mrs David
Havens Mrs Laura—2
Hart Mrs Franklin
Hardee Mrs Caroline
Hays Miss Mary
Hatheway Martha
Head Mrs S M
Henderson Mrs Jane
Henmann Mrs Augusta
Henon Mrs E M
Hellmke Mrs
Hetherton Miss Nellie
Henery Margaret
Henerig Mrs Litz
Helohan Bridget
Hencey Mrs Martha
Helley Mrs Mary
Highgate Miss Edmonia
Hicks Cath Harnel
Hildebrandt Mrs Maria
Hills Miss Annie
Hill Mrs H T
Hicks Mrs Henry
Hopkins Mrs M E
Holihan Miss Sarah
Hoffman Miss Julia M
Hoffman Emma K
Holbrook Mrs A M
Holester Mrs Ellen—5
Hollister Mrs Helen
Hobbs Mrs Mary A
Hopper Mrs Julia
Hero Mrs Mary W
Holmes Mrs J B
Howland Miss Mary H
Hoeltzel Mary
Holbrook Mrs E F
Hope Mrs J O
Howard Miss Jane
Howard Miss Amy
Howard Miss Annie
Howard Miss Mallie
Howard Mrs Frink
Humphrey Miss M J
Hunt Miss Hattie
Hunt Mrs Jane M—2
Hunt Madame Maggie
Hubbard Mrs R D
Hudson Miss Maggie
Huntington Mrs Chls
Humphreys Mrs Elizabeth
Hull Miss Sarah S
Hudspeth Mrs T A
Hussey Johanna
Hyland Mrs Jos W
Hylear Mrs Dennis

I

Ints Miss
Irwin Mrs Max
Ilsley Mrs Annie A

J

Jackson Miss Henrietta
Jackson Mrs Eliza Jane
Jacobs Mrs Elizabeth H
Johnson Mrs Eliza
Jennings Mrs Minnie
Johnson Mrs Cath
Johnson Miss Hannah
Johnson Miss Mary
Johnson Mrs Fannie
Jones Mrs Lizzi A
Jones Miss Hattie
Jones Miss Fannie
Jay Mrs Margret
Jellison Miss Mary

K

Kenney Catherine
Kenedy Mrs Mary A
Kennedy Miss Eliza
Kennedy Mrs Chas S
Kelly Mary
Kelly Bridget
Kelly Mrs Bridg't
Kelly Ann
Kelley Mrs Mary
Kelly Miss Mary
Kelly Miss Mary
Kelly Miss Ann
Kelley Ann
Key Mrs John
Kiernan Mrs Mary
Kerngan Mrs
Keller Miss Carrie
Kellerher Miss Bridget
Kearns Bridget
Kearns Sarah
Keeghan Mary Ann
Kith Mrs Capt G
Keefe Mrs O
Keefe Mrs T
Kerr Mrs Elizabeth
Kettner Mrs Madlin
Kearney Mary
Kemps Miss Amelia
Keiller Mrs Mary
Keyser Mrs 2
Knight Mrs
Kingman Miss E E
King Miss Mary O
Kimball Mrs Anna
Kiney Miss Caroline
Keppert Mrs Maria
Klusho Mrs M
Kallowits Madame Paula Countess La

L

Lacey Mrs Ellen
Lawrence Mary
Lathrop Mrs E E
Lang Mrs Mary
Lang Mrs Charles
Larkins Maria
Lamb Christin
Landy Lizzett
Lateer Ellen
Levy Mrs Morris
Leary Mrs
Lewis Mrs Emma
Lewis Julia F M
Leroy Katherine
Lehan Mrs Hannah
Leroy Betty
Lery Mrs Dennis
Lester Mrs L L
Lowell Mrs L P
Lotta Miss
Louis Clara
Lowe E S
Lockwood Hattie
Loomis Cornelia
Love Margaret
Longley Mrs H L
Lomay Mrs J D
Lackay Emilia
Label Mrs Ellen
Landy Mary Ann
Lanes Mrs Cressey
Landers Dolly E
Larken Mrs Brdg't
Lestor Mrs Sarah G
Loss Ellen M
Leary Mary
Ledert Mrs F A M
Livingston Matilda
Lynch Mary
Luster Mrs Lizzie
Lynch Sally
Lynn Catherine
Lyon Margaret

M

Madley Maria J
Manson Mrs Donald A
Mackey Mrs D
Mandalbaum Mrs
Maguiness Mary
Manion Winefred
Mahon Mrs Bridg't
Malon Widow
Mannell Tillie
Marrows Mrs
Marche Anne
Marsden Mrs Rebecca
Marshall Mrs Emma T
Marks Miss
Macr Margaret
Mar Mrs Margaret
Mathews Jennie
Mayer Fannie
Menzal Matilda
Meredith Maria
Meyer Mrs S A
Melvin Bridget
Meyers J R O
Melville Mrs
Miller Mrs Wm
Milbourn Mrs A
Miller Mary
Miles Mary Ann
Minnie Mrs Marshall A
Meniker Mrs Chas W
Miles Margaret
Mitchell Carrie E
Moorhead Mrs
Moore Mary
Montant Lydia
Moore Mrs Col
Montelo Mary
Moore Mrs Laura M
Monycan Mrs Edwin F
Moor Anna
Monroe Clara
Monks Ellen
Monahan Kate
Monds Mrs Sara E
Mott Mrs F
Morse Mrs Mary M
Morton M
Mortley Mrs J M
Morris Susan
Moslem Mrs Forsyth-street
Mott Mrs Jane
Mortimer Mrs H
Morris Delia
Murphy Mrs Jeremiah
Munson Mrs Philip J
Mundy Mrs F H
Mullanel Mrs Wm
Murry Bridget
Mulhollan J
Murry Mary
Mulhein Maria
Myers Mrs William H

N

Nathan Mrs A
Nash Mary W
Nelson Fanny
Newcomb Marion
Neber Mrs Franciscia
Nechisel Mary
Nichlos Eliza
Neil Margt
Northrup Mrs
Neurick Fanny
Norton Lena
Norton Hannah
Nolan Mary
Noll Mrs Solomon
Nuton Margt J
Nugent Mrs Peter
Nugent Eliza

O

Osborne R W
Ohadwick Josephine
Osborn Mrs Wm
Osborn Arabella
Owens Lizzie M
O'Brien Mary
O'Brien Mrs Mary
O'Connell Jane
O'Connell Mary
O'Conner Julia
O'Conner Mrs Jane
O'Neil Ellen
O'Neill Ellen
O'Neil Mrs Mary J
O'Riley Mrs Sarah

P

Parish Mrs Julia
Paul Mrs Jas
Patterson Mrs T G T
Platt Ann
Patterson Rebecca
Place Nellie
Parker Clara
Place Mrs Jas H
Peck Mrs Wm W
Peck Lizzie H
Person Elenor F
Pendergast Mary
Pleines Henrietta
Phillips M E
Prince Lizzie
Prime R Ella
Philips Emma
Pierce Mrs Geo
Philips M J G
Philips Ada
Potts Mallie O
Ponvert Mrs E
Porch Mrs Elizabeth
Pool C T
Plunkett M
Purcell Mrs Rebecca M
Plume H C
Putman Hannah

Mac

McCarrison Jane
McCallum Isabella
McCorne Mrs
McCarthy Helena
McCurdy Mrs Robert C
McCreevy Mary
McCarthy Ellen
McGinley Ann
McGrath Kate
McGrau Mary Ann
McGungle Mary
McDermott, Mrs M S
McDade Mrs Elizabeth F
McDonald Randall
McKenzie Mrs Keay Jane
McKeever Ann
McMahon Cath
McLoughlin Maggie
McMullin Mrs Anthony
McNeill Mary A
McPartland Margt
McQuilly Mrs Andrew
McQuinlan Mrs Jane

R

Rayon Mad V
Ranner Lizzie
Rankin Mrs Robert C
Ranford Ellen
Read Emma
Reid Mrs Chas
Reed Sarah F
Rensford Julia
Rennells Mary
Reid Margt
Reiley Mrs E
Reighnolds Sarah
Remington Charlotte L
Relly Kate
Reeley Ellen E
Russell Sarah Jane
Rush Adelle
Russell F H
Russell Mrs Mary
Ryan Mrs T

S

Schaffer Lina
Staff Mrs John J
Sandon Mary
Stain Maggie
Stanley Mary
Sanderson Nellie
Scanlon Eliza
Samson Mrs Isador
Sayers Mrs Margt
Samit J F
Saunders Mary A
Sharet Victoria
Sharp Ann
Strause Helen
Selden Agnes D
Segur Mrs A G P
Snell Madam
Searles Emily W
Steinberger Mrs Pauline
Shellwood Elizabeth
Seebach Mrs Sarah
Spencer Mrs W H
Steenson Ann M
Sterling Mrs Emma G
Sherwood Mrs Wm H
Seyer Marie
Sweeny Ann
Sweeny Tenessa
Seymour E B
Shepherd Mrs J F
Stevens Mrs M E
Sturer Mrs Philip
Scheeyne M
Smith Sarah
Smith Maria
Smith Lellie
Smith Rachel Y
Smith Ann
Smith Margt
Smith Prudence A
Smith Eliza
Smith Emma
Smith Sarah Maria
Stierm Fanny
Shillitor Mrs C B
Stibee Mad
Simson Mrs Wm
Shillets Sarah
Shietis Mrs Edwd
Stine Gertrude
Stimons Mrs John
Simmons Cath
Schmitz Caroline
Simmons Mrs Martha
Sinclair Maria
Strick Mrs Mary Ann
Stole Rachel S
Stone Geo A
Stowell Mrs J H
Stodart Harriet
Stokum Mrs Harriet O
Sonderberg Christina
Southerland Clara
Swallow Mrs Almira

T

Thays Ida
Tarpy Bridget
Tangney Bridget
Teakle Mrs E W
Terney Elizabeth
Tree H Johana
Timmons Mrs Thos
Tighe Ann
Tris Agnes G
Teters Cath
Timmons Ann
Tomson Jane
Thompson Ann E
Thompson Mary S
Thompson Hany W
Thomas Mary M
Thomas Harriet R
Thompson Anne S
Thorp Carrie
Tomlinson Mary
Troy A M
Turner Mary
Twidell F C
Thurston E M H
Tuilet Ann
Tyentyn C Maria

U.

Upham Olive N
Urghart S A Mrs

V.

Vantassel Margt M
Valleby F Mrs
Vrooman Ada
Vanduser Ema S
Vanwart Leonora
Vallely Jane
VanRiper Sarah
VanRiper Alex Mrs
Vearson Carrie
Vanalstine Kate
Vandewater Annie Mrs

W.

Walker Nancy
Walker Mary J
Walsh Mrs J
Walsh Maggie R
Walsh Mary
Wallace Mrs Chas R
Wade Mrs Mary F
Walter Susan
Walter Mary A
Warner Ann Maria
Warren Anny
Ware Mrs
Waterford Kate F
Ward Mrs B W
Watson Agnes
Watson Beulah
Walters Mrs Cath
Weeks Mrs Jane
Wells Mary Ann
Webb Emma J
Welsh Mrs Alice
Wheelengat Angeline
Wheelan Ann
Wheelan Mrs Lizzie
Westall Mrs Carrie
Wendooer Augusta
Weaver Elizabeth
Westbrook Jennet
Weeks Mrs T
Weith Mary
Welsh Mrs Josephine
Wheeler Mrs
Williams Harriet L
Wilkham Cath
Wilson Mrs Mary
Wilkin Cath
Williput Mrs
Wilson C—2
Wright Mrs Caroline
Williams Mrs Mary
Williams Mary E
Wilson Mrs O J D
Wright Mary E
Williams Mrs
White Mary
White Nettie
Whitemore Mrs Lucy
White Mrs
White Jane
White Mrs Martha
White Mrs Orion
White Clara
White Nellie
Winright Mary
Winant A W
Wing Harriet
Wright Margt
Wright Bridget
Wolfanger Maria
Wood Mary Ann
Woods Josephine
Woods Euphragia P
Wylie Mary E

Z.

Zoch Kate

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

A

Adams Herman
Adams Rev. John Q
Adams R & H
Allen A F
Allen F
Allen H S
Allen L P A
Allen & Sons Wm
Allen R & Co
Allen Wm
Aaron I
Abbott E E
Abbott Joel
Abbott Leonidas
Abry Charles S
Ackerman E F
Addick T R
Ager Wilson
Abris Henry
Akerman T I
Altaman Henry
Altenuir & Co
Albert Bennett
Alexander A
Alexander Frank E
Alexander H M
Alexander James W, M D
Alleyne Dr L W
Aldrich Albert H
Allshire R
Amsden James B
Angell Geo W
Anderson A J
Anderson C H
Anderson Elbert
Anderson W P
Andrews C M
Andrews Dr E
Andrews Joseph
Antbony & Co
Andras Prof
Apple Alfred
Appleton Wm B
Arb Herrick
Arkees Robert
Archdeacon & Cants
Arnold Francis
Armstrong C W
Armstrong Stephen S
Armstrong Wm
Armstrong Wm Hughes
Asay Geo W
Asher A
Ashling Arthur H
Ashton James
Ashton John
Atterbury Mr—Agent
Aubrey E M
Austin C F
Ashyr & Wood
Austin Chas W
Airs Wm H
Ayer Orville D

B.

Black Chas S
Black Emil
Black John
Black & Case
Blackman Joseph
Blackmar Henry
Blackwell Chas S
Blackburn Joseph
Brackley George
Bacon Benj D
Bacon J H
Bacon James H
Bacock & Randell
Bradshaw E
Bladen E
Badgley Jerry
Bradley Mr
Bradley John
Bradford M M
Bradford Wm
Brady Anthony D
Brady Thos F
Baily C P
Baily E H
Bain David
Brum Johnie E
Blake Mr
Blake R H
Blake W H
Baker H S
Baker Capt D Watson
Baker Wm Baker
Ball Horace W
Balch Fred'k A
Ballard W
Baldwin Haney
Baldwin Wm
Bamberger Wm
Bran James
Bankes W
Blancan F B
Branagan Mathew
Banhart Geo
Blanchard & Co W
Brander Jas S
Banker Gersh
Brandreth G A
Bard R J
Barnes—"Florist"
Barnes F G
Barker Whitaker & Co
Barrett John
Barnett P
Bardlett John
Barnett Geo G
Barnett J
Barney G C
Barricklo A
Barton W H
Barron J M
Barlow H M
Barlow Edwin
Barlow Everett
Barry Edward
Basch Fred
Basch & Oddy
Bates Geo B
Bates Prof J
Batcher John
Battersby & Sovinford
Blatchford Michael
Blunveth Richard
Begg Patrick
Bell John
Belden James L
Belies S
Brennan James
Breman John
Benjamin Levi
Benjamin Philip
Benedict H H
Benedict J A
Blenker John
Bendernagel Christopher
Bennett Geo
Bennett Geo G
Bennett James
Bennett J M
Bennett Thomas
Benson Charles
Benton E C
Berdan Col H
Berkan P H
Bernard Aaron
Bertrand Henry
Bernhart G Frederick
Bergen De Hart
Bergen Corporal John
Bereton Edwin T
Berenbroick Mr
Berry Albertannes
Berry Mark
Betts & Borroughs
Brettman & Schiërenbeck
Betchel John
Brewer W H
Brewster Jared
Briant Francis
Bicknell D
Bickley John S
Bridge A H
Bligh Thomas
Briggs La F
Bigelow Dr A G
Bigelow & Trask
Bing S
Binney J W
Brinkley Hugh L
Brion J B
Bishop Bros
Button S B
Boardman H W
Block & Levy
Brocknay C
Bocklen & Stacklem
Bodley Chas S
Bogue Mr
Blohn & Co F
Bolles H C
Bolger Thomas
Bolton, Fox & Livingston
Brouly M J
Bond W E
Bones James
Bonestell Charles A
Brooks Franklin
Brooks Josiah
Brooks & Co F
Brooks Thomas Capt
Bloom J M
Booth Robe H
Brown & Co John
Brown John Carter
Brown John D
Brown John G
Brown P
Brown & Co E W
Brown William
Brown William H
Brown W T
Brown Brothers
Brown & Williams
Bossard S F
Basley G H
Brosnohan Cornelius
Boult Thomas
Bourke Batchard
Bonn James
Bonne Russell
Bowie Walter
Bowman F C
Browning Hamilton
Browning J J
Browning J W
Bronnson Capt H
Boyd F O
Boyd John
Boyd John H
Brum D B & G
Brim David
Buck Wm J
Buckner H Bruce
Bucklee Wm E
Buckingham Jr C
Bruns John E
Bigbee John F
Bull Daniel
Boult & Co Thomas
Blume Herman
Bruch W F
Burke Mr—of Canada West
Burke John
Burke Louis
Burke Thomas
Burke Wm
Burke John
Burns John
Burt C C
Burtch C C
Burbank J C & H C
Burnett R W
Buckler Wm
Burgess E M
Burgess Chas
Burdick J C
Burdick & Scovill
Burlingham John
Burton Capt Samuel J
Burroughs C D
Burroughs Wm H
Brush & Bliss
Brushaw Dr
Bussell Harry
Barker Simon & Co
Bushnell Wm
Bushford Michael
Butts Geo W
Butler J W
Butler T R
Butler, Ferguson & Co
Blauvelt W O
Bayard Lewis P
Beach Theo B
Beadle Z P
Beaman Elias
Beans D
Beck Andrew
Becker & James
Bresse Joseph C
Borman Lewis
Borden James W
Brown Alexander
Brown Charles F
Brown Caland
Brown James
Brown James V
Brown John
Butterfield Chas H
Bregan Henry
Bryan John
Bryan Merritt
Bryant Giffo d
Byrm & Wooster
Byrs John

C

Chasey Frank
Chadwick O B
Chadwick John
Chadbourn Albion
Claffin & Co John H
Cahi John
Cain Howard
Caldwell H Calhoun
Caldwell Shakespeare
Colman Bernhard
De Camp J R
Campbell Howard
Campbell John
Campbell Monroe
Campbell Ralph
Campbell S C
Chamberlain Augustus L
Cameron Fred
Cameron Rendell
Cameron W H
Crampton John
Cane R J
Crane C M
Crane Warren C
Crand & Brigham
Canary Edward
Canfield M
Canon Thomas G
Clapp John S
Chopain Mr
Chapman Daniel H
Chapman Martin
Capes Chas C
Carman Wm C
Carman E P B
Cerren Wm H
Carreno Brothers & Co
Carpenter W 4th-st
Carpenter Frank H
Carpenter R B
Corner James W
Carver J N B
Carey Geo H
Carey M C
Carey Peter
Carey W M
Carney John
Carroll John
Carrors Alfred
Carson James
Carlton Charles
Carlton Chas F
Charlton J
Carey St Lucius
Cary Thomas
Clarkson Jas F
Clark A
Clark A B L
Clark A C
Clark C H
Clark Chas G
Clark C W
Clark Geo
Clark Geo H
Clark John
Clark Lucius D
Clark Thomas
Clark Prof T Edward
Clark Thos S
Clark, Willis G
Cass O R
Care Jas T
Chuse Capt Edmund
Chuse Jno H
Casy Dennis
Caster Chas
Casebolt Wm P
Cassidy Patrick
Cavenagh Wm
Cavie W D
Crayton Geo
Cean Jno
Cheever Hy. A.
Creevy & Farewell
Clemison Geo
Cleve D H
Chiles Franklin P
Chinnoce Geo
Cleve Hy
Coady Walter
Coats Andrew
Cobb Carlos
Cobb G L
Cochen Noah L
Coddehy Pat
Coddington Jno
Coe Russel F
Coffin Amos
Coghian Micl
Coggeshall Thos
Cohn & Co Fred
Cohn N & Co
Cohn M C
Cohn Wm
Cohen Abm
Cohen E
Cohen Eliazer
Cohen N
Cohen, Cook & Co
Cole Isaac
Coles Marquis
Colver J W
Colvert Geo W
Collamore, Gilman & Co
Colestock E M
Coblimer M
Colton Jno S
Colcord A P
Collum Bernard
Comstock E & Co
Connah J E
Connelly Mich
Connally Peter
Conkelhian Mr
Conner E
Conners Jno
Conners Pat
Conley & Co
Concklin & Co
Connover Isaiah
Cook G B
Cook M A
Cook Edwin
Crooks Wm
Cooney Jas
Cooper Fredk
Copland Wm
Cornell W W
Cornwell Chas G
Cornisn Geo
Cross Geo
Cossent B
Clough O A
Coughlan Wm
Couper Wm
Covells Chas
Crowan T J
Chowey Pat M
Cox T S
Cuddington & Co
Cludius Chas
Cluff Wm
Cullen Edwd
Chultz J S
Cummings J P
Cummings Theo H & Co
Cunliffe Rich Mason
Church J H
Church S E
Curran Jno F
Churchill F G
Currier A J
Currin Cornls
Curtin Jno
Curtis A L
Curtis H A
Curry Edwd
Cusack Michl
Cushing & Bro

D

Dahallet Albert
Drake J L
Dakin Isaac M
Dale Wm G
Dana S W
Daniels Gilbert E
Dart Anson
Dart Frederick
Darting Horace B
Darwent Walter
Darrow F J
Davernet Alex
Davenport J
Davenport J & Co
Davidson Jno M B
Davidson H F
Davidson, Styles & Co
Davis A M
Davis E W
Davis Geo H
Davis James P
Davis Morris
Davis R T, M D
Dawson William
Dearborn David A
Debois G B
DeCamp J R
Decker Dow
Defawe H
Deford Henry
DeForrest Edw
DeGland Edw
DeGrawe Wm H
DeGaale Henry
DeGroot B P
Delevan W
Demsey William
Drennan Rev Manuel J
Denning John
Densmore John
Denny Frederick
D'Orson D
Deposs S T
Derworth W H H
Dresser G A
Dewire Brien
Dreyfous Raphael
Dibble Lewis
Dickee E P
Dickerson Wm N
Dickinson C B
Dickinson J
Dierner Jno
Dinsmore Samuel P
Dinsmore Curron
Dinan Timothy
Dinnon John
Dobbs Chas
Dodd Geo F
Dodge Rev D Stewart
Dodge, Curtis & Earle
Dallimore Wm J
Donahue Edward
Donahue Owen
Donelson Chas
Donnely Daniel H
Donnely John
Donnelly Patrick F
Dooley John
Doran Thomas
Doronee Jno L
Drought Wm
Dougherty Henry
Dow Moses A
Downs Loren
Dowell, Fisher & Co
Downer Capt W T
Dowling Michael
Dubois C
Dudley Wm H
Duefer Chas
Duer Jno
Duey Wm
Duffin H
Duffey Michael
Dunn Thomas H
Duncan Jno
Duncan Joseph C
Duncan Ralph H
Dunleary Mexr
Dunkerson R K
Dupre F & Co
Dupuy John H
Durand Jno & Co
Drury Patrick
Dutton Jno

E.

Eacker John H
Eagan John
Eagan Michael
Eagan Patsey
Edgar Matthew
Earl William
Errwin N H
Eaton Wm
Ebrendorf Rev Lawrence
Eccleston Albert E B
Edwards Theo W
Edwards Hattony Ca
Edes Peter
Edgerton W H
Egan Daniel
Egan John
Egery Dr A J
Ehris Geo O
Eigenbrodt Geo L
Eisanlord Nathan
Eisfeld Theodore
Eland George
Ellery Chas K
Eldridge James
Eliot Isaac W
Elliott Wm H
Ellis Jno F
Ellis Capt T S
Ellis Wm & Bro
Ellis W B & Co
Ellis & Hall
Ely P S,
Enlbore D Jr
Emerson J M
Emery A H
Emery Edward E
Emery & Hibble
Emory Wm S
Enlas Geo
Engel Louis
Ensley James
English Wm
Ephraim M
Ernest E
Ernestine B'dway P O
Eustace H
Evans Jno
Evary Geo & Son
Everett James B
Everett & Suckert
Everett & Webster

F.

Factor Morris
Faylen Adam
Fagan Jno
Fagan Wm
Fair Geo
Fally & Sons
Fallon Patrick
Falconer John
Falbott Edmone
Frank Hon A
Frank A & Co
Frank Louis
Francke Louis
Francke Louis & Co
Flanery Will
Franklin Henery
Francis Dr Sam'l
Francis Will
Farleigh Henery
Farrelly Jno
Fannen Peter
Farrington Wm
Farnsworth C B
Farnsworth H N
Farn Aaron
Fraser H
Fay James H
Fay Wm
Freedman S & Co
Freedman Wm
Freeman John
Freeman Capt Wm D
Freney Owen
Freil John
Feily Wm
Fleishman Jno
Felt Paul
Flemming David
Ferris A C
Ferguson Frank
Furguson George
Fergoser Jno G
Ferguson Jno E
Ferguson Jno J
Foster Ch
Frick & Ball
Friedsons M J
Fries H
Frind Isaac
Fling James
Finnie Col J G
Finger Edward
Finney A G
Fiske Chas
Fish H C
Fish J P
Fish Jesse T
Fisher Edw W
Fitzgerald Francis
Fitzgerald Wm
Fitzpatrick Mich'l
Fitzpatrick Thos
Fohom Arthur
Folsom Dr L A & Co
Folsom & Bayley
Fouks T
Fould D A
Fonda T J
Flonmoy L M
Forbes A D
Ford Joseph N Jr
Ford P S
Forman Samuel
Forrest Charles
Forrestat James
Fortune John
Frost N B
Foster D M G
Foster Horatio
Foster Wm Tuffell
Fountain Luther S
Fournier Chas C
Fowler Dr E S
Fowler T T
Fox Albert C
Fox Frederick
Fuller J Alexander
Fuller A S
Fuller M A
Fuller Marcus G
Fuller, Warren & Co
Fulton Robt
Furman, Davis & Co
Furness T H & Co
Frye Arthur Wm
Flynn Thomas O

G

Gapler Henry
Grace Edward
Grady John
Grady Patrick
Gaffney John
Gage Chas A
Graham Chas
Graham Chas H
Galle James Jr
Gallagher Wm
Gallagher Wm L
Galligin Jno
Galispu Geo E
Gallirey Henry
Galon Jno P
Galtup Simeon M
Gans B D
Grand Dr. Wm M P
Ganstan Christopher
Grandel ——
Gannon Thomas
Grandbury Theodore
Garohart L
Garner Michael
Gardner Chas A
Gardner Geo Arthur
Gardner Jno D
Gardner Matt
Gardner Silas C
Gardner Wm
Gardner Wm K
Garrett Mat
Garvey John
Garcia C Perey
Gargin Michael
Garvin Cyrus W
Garrison Chas
Garrison W D
Glass C
Glass M
Glassy Thomas
Gates A W
Gath Geo
Graves J
Grady Fardy
Gay Amos W
Gray A W
Gray Peter
Gray Zephaniale
Gear Morris
Gray Geo H & Danforth
Gearing Capt Joseph
Gleason Frank
Gleason Major J H
Greaves J N
Gebhard Wm H
Geehr Thomas L
Green Chas H
Green Henry
Green Jno S
Green Patrick
Greenley Peter
Greenwood Thomas Jr.
Gregory Walter & Co
Grevner Ludwig
Gentle William
Genken S
Glenny Geo W
Geoghegan Patrick
George Renjamin F
George Thomas C
Gerluch Henry
Gerhard Theo
Gerrish Edwin H
Gerish H C
Gerish W L
Geslip Henry
Gibbs Gen A S
Gibbon D. J
Gibbons & Joyce
Gibson D L
Gibson Edmund
Gibson James
Gibson John
Gibson Robert
Gibson W H
Griepeatroy Edward
Griffin Geo
Griffing Edgar R
Griffith Louis P
Griffith Thomas
Griffith William
Gill Thomas
Gill, Shaw & Hayes
Gilman Frederick
Giller Leonard
Gillender Augustus T
Gilbert A J
Gilbert Chas T
Gilbert Wm L
Gilbert Wm L & Co
Gilbert Hubbard & Co
Gillette John
Gillred John
Gilligan Wm
Grimes O
Grinnell Thos P
Grinston John
Goard —— West 19th-st
Graba F
Godfrey Jas & Co
Godoy Jose A
Golway Jno A
Grogen James
Grelle Rudolph Henryl
Gonmaley — Amity-st
Goodell Frederick
Goodberry Henry
Gorham Capt Joseph
Garman Samuel
Gordon P
Gordon Thomas I
Gordon W T M & Bros
Gross R E
Groteguth F
Gough Jno B
Gould Geo H
Groves Francis H
Grove W & Co
Guanlin — Walker st
Guerm H W
Guest A A
Gusslin Henry
Gusan Thomas
Guitner Prof John J
Gulick Joseph
Gurney R C
Gwynne Jno G

H

Hackey Dr Chas E
Haggerty Robt A
Haight Danl
Hainess George
Hale Chas
Hale Elias W
Hall Francis
Hall Warren G
Hall W N
Hall Wm
Hallander Emil
Halkett David
Hane Judson T
Hamm & Co
Hamblen Warren F
Hamilton Alexander
Hammond Henry B
Hannahs James M
Hamgoin David
Hanson Capt R
Hart James
Hart & Munson
Hastland David
Harrch Wm
Harper Franklin D
Harper Joel W
Harett F A
Harriett Broadway
Harkey Thomas
Harley David
Harvey George
Hartley J W & Co
Harrington Wm
Harris Arnold
Harris Geo A
Harris J C
Harris L J
Harris P T
Harris W S
Hasen C T
Heagerty Michael
Heald James
Haley Moriat
Heart Pat
Hegeman B A
Hegeman H L
Hilles Frank
Heller Jno J
Henderson A N
Henderson Eld D P
Henderson E W
Henderson Hiram S
Henderson U W B
Henriques H
Henry James U
Hermann Prof C W
Hermann W
Herbert Geo W
Herring Chas
Hewett H B
Hewett Dr J D
Hewett Alfred B
Hewitt Wallie
Heywood Abiel
Hibbard D J G
Hidding Chas
Higgins Thomas
Higginbotham T
Hill Geo R
Hill James
Hill Robert
Hills L M & Sons
Hildebrandt Franz
Hillhouse Jno
Hines & Allen
Hinsaa Mann
Hinchman ——
Hinkley Warren
Hinmin N R
Holt Clark
Holt Chas
Holt Gared & C B
Holden John
Holden Wm
Holstein Lewis & Co
Holenbeck T B
Hollister J J
Hollister W R
Holten R W
Honan Michael
Hooker W T
Hooper Graham
Hooper & Barslett
Hopkins Edward F
Horn John
Horan Anthony
Hough D S
Houps Wm A
Henston John
Horr Lieut A V
Howe D L
Howe Dr S D
Howe & Stephens
Howland Bradford
Howard A W
Howard Chas E
Howard E C
Howell Ellsworth M
Hoyt Adam
Hoyt Eli T & Co
Hoyt John O
Hubbard Andrew
Hubbard Dudley
Hughes Joseph
Hughes & Roberts
Hull Justus S
Hulett J P
Humphrey H M D
Harrison & Hall
Harefora H
Harmony & Loper
Hason Edward
Hatch Edw P
Hathaway James
Hatzfield Louis
Hauper Frederick
Hawes Lysander
Hawkes G F
Hawerson Dr
Hawley Thomas S
Hawkins & Wilson
Hays Patrick
Hays Wm W
Hayward Calvin H
Hayward T L
Hayden Geo C
Hayden J L
Hirst G Aswald
Hirshfield L
Hirschel Julius
Hirriman Geo C
Hitchcock Rev Dr
Hitchcock J G
Hix Dethan & Co
Hoan Angus
Hobley Bros
Hock Edward
Hoey John
Hoffman Francis S
Hoffman John
Hoffman Mathias
Holmes Danl
Holmes Henry
Holmes S A
Holmes Samuel T
Hunt Dr Chas
Hunt H W
Hunt Wm M
Hunter Joseph
Hungerford U T
Hurd Wm
Hurst Wm
Huse Wm W
Hussey C G & Co
Hussey J
Hutshins Charles
Hutchins Capt R M
Hutchison R
Hyatt John G
Hyde Charles
Hyde E H
Hyman Robert W
Hynes Edw
Hoey ——

I

Inman Jos T
Isaacs Chas E & Co
Isbell Charles W
Ives Theodore A

J

Jacobs John
Jacobs M J
Jackson Rev Frank
Jackson W
Jackson & Co
James Benjamin
James Lt W G
Janes Frederic
Janning James
Jargello Edward
Jay Basel
Jay M & Co
Jeffers Madison
Jennings E
Jenkins Jas
Jepson Abraham
Johnson F L
Johnson Henry
Johnson Jacks
Johnson James or John Henry
Johnson Nova
Johnson W
Johnson William
Johnson Wm B
Johnson Wm H
Johnson Wm H
Johnson, Cox Leslie & Co
Johnson & Wetherbee
Johnson W
Jones & Co
Jones Daniel H
Jones Edward
Jones Edward W
Jones Geo A & Co
Jones M D
Jones Wm H
Jones W M
Job J R
John Julins
Joyes Michael
Jorden Timothy
Joseph & Wilson
Judson Frederick
Jinkins Aaron B

K

Kahn H
Kaimer Wm
Kannady Wm
Knapp Henry T
Keenan Edward
Keep Wm
Klein Chas
Keirstein Wm G
Keller Chas
Keller Dan, Monroe-st
Kellogg O A
Kelly John H
Kelley Peter
Kelly Hon Wm
Kent Geo
Kenedy I
Kennedy John
Keneday John
Kennedy Theo W
Kennedy Thomas
Kennedy Thomas H
Karns Edward
Kaslar George
Kastend Henrick
Kaylor D
Kennessey Capt Andrew
Kenny Mathew
Kenney W J C
Kern Henry, 6th-av
Keyes Levi H
Kidd Wm
Kienley John
Kieser Wm
Knight
Knight Franklin
Kile Dr Milton
Kilpatrick Sam'l
Kilbourn Wm
Kime H M
Kimball E b
Kimpell Simon
Keane Michael
Keaney Joseph
Kearney Patrick
Kearse Robert
King A
King David
King Ruben H
King Rufus
Kingsland Emile
Kinne Wm
Kinney Barney
Kinley John
Kip Sam'l
Kippe F W
Kirby James J
Kivery Jas
Koch Edward C
Koche S J
Knodel Jacob, Pine-st
Koeny Henry
Knox Andrew

L

Ladd Chas H
La Gude (or La Gorde) Edward
Lamb Lewis Henry
Lamberson G W
Lamont Wm F
Lane J L & Co
Lane Thos
Lane Thos
Langbridge W I
Lanior Fred
Lanier I F D
Lander Chas G
Langsdorf & Rosenstein
Larkin Dr L B
Larmour & Co
Latto Thos C
Laurie Rev A G
Law David
Law D S
Lawrence L L
Lawrence W T
Lawrence Broad J
Lawrence & Whileman
Layard Isaac
Leahy Bros
Learned W H
Leavitt T H
LeBois Alfred
Lee Philip
Legrange Philip
Le Gendre Col C W
Leggett James W
Leington Michael
Leland Chas
Lennns Alcibiades
Leonard Wm
Leroy George
Le Sage Carlton
Lester John H
Llesher H S
Leslie Geo
Levy B
Levy E
Levey S, Mercer-st
Levey S M & Co
Lewellyn E S
Lillis Jas C
Livermore Dester D
Livermore Fred D
Livingston G W
Livingston Harry
Livingston Ira R
Livingston Percy
Lockwood John A
Lockwood & Harmon
Loewenstein L
Logee Norris
Long John
Lord — Broadway
Losin C H and G & Co
Lothert John
Lowell & Jones
Lover Jas
Lovery John
Lovett Joseph M
Lovis Geo
Low Capt Chas
Lowell Chas
Loyd Edward F Broadward
Lloyd L S
Lucke Samuel
Lewis G A
Ludlow Fitzhugh
Lynn W F
Lynch Col T
Lynch Thomas
Lynch Thomas
Lychow C
Lydon John
Lyon H T
Lyon O H & Co
Lyon Wm
Lyons H T
Lyons John
Lyons Robert

M

Mabie John
Mach S D
Macia Gabriel
Macias F S
Macord Lewis
Macy Charles G
Madina & Cavada
Magauran John
Maghee James H
Magee Joseph
Maginn D J
Maginty Peter
Magno Joe N
Maguire John
Mahon Rev Asa
Mahon Patrick
Majberger H
Maines Owen
Mayor James
Mallon Charles
Malloy Charles
Mann Col W D
Mann W H
Manahan Thomas
Manahan & Dickson
Mangle Godfrey
Manning H W
Mapes Samuel T
Marshall James
Markhow Wm
Markley Thos C
Martin Addison D
Martin J
Martin Jacob
Martin Wm R
Martin & Brothers
Martin & Bro
Martindale Wm
Martinez Aristides
Marvin Murray
Marriotte Frank
Marean & Co
Marlow Frederick
Marquiss Henry
Marey (or Maroy?) Martin
Massey John
Mason A A
Mason Thompson
Matlack Bowen
Mathews Albert S
Mathews Danl A
Mathews Dewitt
Mathews James
Mathews John H
Masswell Robt
Mayette Vincent
Maywood N H
Mead Wm S
Meard Mose & Co
Merser John
Melville Charles
Messer E C
Messinsy Dr H D
Meston John
Meyer Edward
Meyer Jno
Miller Charley
Miller E H
Miller George
Miller H A
Miller R S
Miller A H
Miller Wm G
Miller, Downing & Co
Middleton Wm
Miles H B
Millard Geo & Co
Milner Jno
Milton J C
Miner Joseph L
Minton Col D C
Moore Geo
Moore John
Moore & Le Breton
Morse Mason W
Mors S W, tug-boat *Goliah*
Moran John T
Morgan Frank W
Morgan Geo E
Morgan W D
Mortley Abram B
Morney Bros
Morniment M D
Morris J H M
Morris P J
Morrison David
Morrison John
Morrison Jno & Son
Morrison Moses
Morrison W R
Morriay John
Moron Charles
Moron, Trustee & Co
Morton E B
Morton Joseph F
Morton Ex-Lt T
Morton M J
Morton Mathew M
Muameat (Mashmed) Arab
Mullen David
Mullen Edward
Mulrooney James
Mumford Richard
Mumford Richard D
Munckewitz & Richards
Munsen A C
Murdock W
Murray Absalom W
Murray Richard
Murray Thos
Murray Wm
Murphy James
Murphy John, late Hosp
Murphy John, late Hosp
Murphy John, envelopes
Murphy Martin
Murphy Michael Jos
Murphy Storrs
Myer Charles, Agent
Myers H S
Myers Joseph
Myers Julian L
Myers Martin.

N.

Nathan M
Nagle David M
Napier Robt
Napom A Aaron
Nash H R
Neale Jas H
Neff Phelps
Nelson H
Nelson Henry
Nelson James M
Nelson Robt
Neuss Edward
Nevins J D
Newman J & Co
Newell Wm
Newbury A S
Newton Capt Scudder
Nickerson Capt Geo W
Nickerson Joseph
Nichols A
Nichols Dr B S
Nicholls Jno
Nicholson Rev C F
Nicholson G Nassau st
Nicholson Granville
Nicholson Wm
Night John M
Nims Leslie S
Niner Chas
Niven Wm
Niver Peter H
Nixon James S D
Nolan Thomas
Norton Harry
Northrup J L
Nowlan Wm
Nuckolls Stephen F
Nuhrenberg Wm F
Nuess E
Nunan Henry W
Nunes A A
Nutt Hassal

O.

Oakes Lyman
Oakley W
Olmsted L H
Osendall I
Oliver Daniel
Olivia John
Oliver J S
Onderdonk Frank
Opdycke Jackson
Orton John
Osoba Joseph
Osborn Edward
Osborn Wm W
Overbury Julius
Owen & Hulbert
O'Brien Jeremiah
O'Brien Michael L G
O'Brien L G
O'Brien Wm S
O'Connell Patrick
O'Connor James
O'Coner J F
O'Connor Michael
O'Connor Owen
O'Donnell Joseph
O'Donnell Michael
O'Keef Patrick
O'Leary Jerry
O'Mahoney Daniel
O'Mara John
O'Niell Hugh
O'Neil James
O'Nail John
O'Neille Patt
O'Reilley Bernard
O'Reilley Daniel
O'Reilly James
O'Reilly Thomas

P

Page J A
Page Wm H
Paige D O
Palmer Dr C N
Palmer Ebenezer
Palmer F B
Palmer Harry
Palmer Harry
Palmer Harry E
Pann Julius
Planer Lewis
Pask James
Paradis John B
Parker Jason
Parker R R
Partridge & Britton
Parsons C H
Parsons Fred T
Parsons J R
Parsons J W
Parkhurst D W
Parry David
Parsly John
Pratt Capt
Pratt John
Pratt Thos B
Paterson Dr Jas
Patherson P H A
Paton James A
Payson J W
Purdue John
Payson & Davison
Payten Patrick
Peabody A J
Pearl D L
Pease P H
Peck Thos H
Phelps & Carley
Phelan Andrew
Phelane Michael
Penniman Benj F
Penfield Ed O
Penny Wm
Perkins C A
Perkins F P
Perry R S
Peshine J H R
Peters John W
Peters Robt R
Prettie John
Peyton Josiah
Price A
Price H
Price J B
Price Wm J
Piddington ——
Pierce Peter
Pierce R B
Pike Chas W
Pike Fred R
Phillips Chas J
Phillips David B
Phillips J C & Co
Prince J W
Pinkney Wm
Pollock Chas H
Pomeroy E
Pomeroy E L & Co
Pomeroy Geo P
Pomeroy R M & Co
Pool C O
Poor Eben S
Pope, Barston & Co
Popper M
Porder John
Porter E W
Porter H
Porter J W
Porter Wm
Pott James
Potts, Hay-dealer
Prouty John
Provandie F E
Powell Gideon N
Powell J W
Powell John G F
Powell Wm
Plum Edwin L
Puslift Patrick
Putney, Perkins, Peck & Co.
Purdy L

Mac

McAllister A
McAllister Jas
McArdle Wm
McBain Frank
McBride Henry
McCabe Chas P
McCabe Edward
McCaffrey James
McCahey John
McCandell John
McCarty John
McCarty Moses
McClean Wm
McConnell Wm
McConvell Hon J
McConochie, Alex & Co
McCasker John A
McWhinney Jas
McDonnell James
McDonnell Patrick
McDonnell Robt
McEleridy Peter
McElroy Edward
McFadden Wm
McFarland Capt S H
McGivan Patrick
McGarry James
McGee J
McGee J W
McGee Thos B
McGelney Jas
McGilvray Augst
McGivem John
McGowan Ed
McGowan John
McIlhaney Wm H
McKee Jas F
McKeernan Frans
McKone Michael
McKinzie Alex
McKenea Luke
McKenna Thos
McKibben John
McKinney A
McLaughlin Jos
McLaughlin Michl
McLaughlin Capt M A
McLeenan Chas
McMahon Jos
McMahon Patrick
McMahon Thos
McMain Thos
McNamara John
McNulty James

Q

Quarry R
Queen — millstone dealer
Quimby David S
Quinn Felix
Quinn John
Quinn Patrick
Quinnell Capt J R

R

Raabe Hermann
Radcliff A J
Rainsford Jno A
Ramsey John W
Rand A C
Randall F I
Randall S G
Randall & Courtney
Randell F W
Ranker A C
Randolph P B
Raselle Jno H
Ran Prof Chas
Raven Henry H
Ray Isaiah
Ray Capt Warren
Raymond—agent
Read Chas H
Read Geo W
Redman Thos
Rice Hon A H
Rice L & Co
Rice Morris
Rich Michel
Ricard James
Richards S C
Richards Truman
Richards W G
Ricke soe Chas W
Ridgway Dr
Riddle John
Rignal J T
Riley Jno H
Riley Thos
Ring J M & Co
Rivers John C
Robb R
Roberts Frederich
Roberts John
Roberts John G
Roberts Joseph D
Roeltger Heaman
Rolf Wm S
Rogers Prof or Mrs
Rolph H D
Rolph & Sterry
Rolland Henri
Rollin Willie
Root Prof Geo F
Ross James
Ross John
Rose Amos H
Rose John — Administrator estate of
Rost Jacob
Rossie Henry
Rosset Jno D D
Rossenstach Sam'l
Rossenfield Joseph
Rossington Wm H
Roth Ernst
Redding A W
Reed Alfred H
Reef Wm
Reel Andrew
Reid & McMillen
Reuly Chas G
Reis Adolph
Reis Charles
Remmey J T
Remington & Co
Remsen A O D V
Renhar A W
Renolds Jno
Resor Wm
Reynolds Geo
Reynolds John
Rice — Wall-street
Roberts Capt J W
Roberts P G
Roberts Robert
Roberts W S
Robertson J F
Robertson Selber & Shearwan
Robbins Charles
Robbins Louis
Robbins Mathew
Robbins & Co
Robinson John
Robinson John A
Rockafellow Henry
Rodgers B
Roderick J R
Rourke Patrick
Rowan Mathew
Rowland Thos F
Roys—Wooster-st
Rue J A
Ruggles Dr Edward
Russell B
Russell Jno W
Russell L F & Co
Russell Thos
Russell Wm
Ruslow J
Ryan Michael M D
Ryan Patrick
Ryan Thos

S

Schwabe Bros
Sabin J
Sackett Rev H A
Schaff Rev Ph, DD
Schaffer N S
Schaffer & Co
Spafford M
Stafford Roland R
Sage B R
Stagg Sterling
Swain P S
Saloyen W P
Small S B, M D
Stalman S
Salisbury & Chittenden
Salisbury, Hubbard & Co
Salomon Edward
Schammberge Charles
Swanne, care Capt Petrie
Sharks Wm
Standart Bros
Stansbury Henry
Stacely, S S Mission, Greenwich-st
Stanley A J
Sanders Fredk
Sander Simon
Standish W P
Stanton Peter
Sanford G
Sanford Henery
Sanford J Jr
Sanford & DeForest
Sanborn Matthew P
Swansboro Alfred H
Stapeils Chas
Staples C E J
Staples C W
Schar Joseph
Smith Allen
Smith Alexander
Smith Esq Alexander
Smith Esq Alexander
Smith Alexander
Smith A H
Smith Benj A
Smith Buckingham
Smith Charles
Smith C B
Smith C D
Smith Conrad
Smith David
Smith A
Smith E L
Smith Gurdeon
Smith G F
Smith Hernen S
Smith Henry
Smith Henry S G
Smith Hiram A
Smith James
Smith I T
Smith John
Smith John
Smith John (Trustee)
Smith E D
Smith M G
Sharp Benj
Sparks Harray
Sharps Jacob
Sater Jos A
Stauffer Isaac H
Saunders James
Savage G H
Savage & Co
Shaw E T
Shaw W
Sawtell Rev E N
Sawyer Benj
Sawyer O T
Saxton Sam W
Sheahorn Talifero
Seaman Jno W L
Seaman Thos P (or V)
Seaman & Co
Sears F A
Sears Rev Robert
Stearns Augustus W
Stearns R H & Co
Spearing E F
Searing Geo
Stebbins Chas M
Secor Wm H
Secondorf Isaac
Seebach Geo P
Steed Joseph
Steel H
Seely Ogden
Sweet Lewis
Speights Thos
Seinor Thos
Sell E H M
Schell A M
Snell C R
Seley D W
Shelly Michael
Spencer James C
Spencer P R & Sons
Spencer Robert
Sheppard Jno F
Smith Orlando F
Smith William
Smith W N
Smith & Ward
Shring Capt Frank W
Sinclair E W
Sinclair H
Skinner F A
Skinner Thomas E
Spriger A D
Sintzenich Edward
Sisson L
Smithsen Thomas
Scobey Daniel M
Shook Rev Dr H
Stoddard Richard
Schroeder Ben
Scofield Ruben
Soloman H M
Solomons M
Solomon Samuel
Sturv & Bleeker
String & Co Messrs Alex
Strong Harry G
Schonfeld Louis
Shortell Thomas
Spozati Dr T
Starr & Marcus
Shepard, Washington-st
Shepherd Rhodes
Stephens & Bros
Sherman Geo
Sherman & Smith
Sheridan Thomas
Sterling & Ahrens
Stenerlein S G
Stevens Alex (or Stuart)
Stevens Rev W R
Steward Thos
Stewart N A L
Sewell E O
Seymour Jos & Co
Seymour, Richards & Co
Striby Fredk
Sichel Alexander & Co
Sickles & Dunn
Schmidt Bros & Co
Schmid Johann
Shields & Son
Skiff V W
Swift Capt Wm
Signor J H
Stiles H S
Silliman, Martindale & Dix
Silliman Dwight
Silliman Wm, M D
Stillwell G W Jr
Shilling A
Spilthoorn, lawyer
Simes Henry
Simon S
Simonds Jas S
Simmons Geo A late 2d Cal Vols
Simpson Wm P
Simpson J T
Simpson Josh
Simpson Wm Perry
Slossen I C
Shotmell C A
Stoughter Augustus C
Stout & Wilkinson Messrs
Snow Dr A
Stome Wm H
Stuent E C
Shuter Dr Jos
Studdeford W V
Schup & Co Messrs
Schultz Charles F
Sulzberher & Bros Messrs
Messrs Shulmen & Bros
Shulliard & Tailor
Sullivan Mikel
Swan Joseph
Struvinger Fredk
Sturtevant S
Sturgeor Henry
Skuse C E
Shute L M
Sutfield Overton
Schulyer E P
Stryke John
Stryker Lewis
Skyler William P

T

Tuakabuy R M
Tallot Edward L
Tatum John
Tray Mrs
Taylor A A
Taylor E A
Taylor Ed Alfred
Taylor Geo
Taylor Henry
Taylor Dr Jas Junnen
Taylor Jas W
Taylor Jason
Taylor John
Taylor Martin
Taylor Geo Nelson
Taylor William & Co
Tweddle John, Jr
Temon & Gott
Tenning Jacob
Tevy Eugene
Terney James
Tregber W E
Tiesmang & Co
Trier Auguste
Tiffany Henry
Tillmer & Bailey
Tilden J S
Tunker Frank L
Tripp James
Tristan & Mernan
Titsworth Dr
Tobert John
Tobey B G
Toby Ebenezer H
Toepper C
Thomson Rev W H (D D)
Thompson Edwin
Thompson E G
Thompson George
Thompson Capt H E
Thompson James
Thompson John
Thompson John B
Thompson Richard
Thompson Wm
Tenkt T
Topper N A
Thome Peter J
Thome Philip
Torrey Joseph
Thomson Daniel
Thornton & Gerrick Messrs
Toole Amos Jr
Trowbridge Daniel
Trowbridge & Sons Messrs
Townsend Eugene
Townsend Wm
Toundrow T
Torgin S H
Tucker Edgar
Thuebher & Co Geo
Trimp W B
Twaney James
Thurber Hon Charles
Turner Charles
Turner Thomas W
Tyler H S

U

Umlauff H
Upsnen Mr
Usher A S & I J
Usherwood Mr

V

Valentine M
Valoise N D
Veirl H & Co
Verdella B C
Vermilye M H
Vetter L
Vickery Leonard B
Victory Owen
Viger P B
Villison Sid
Vermar Barney
Vorse John G
Vose George
Vosburgh Cornelius
Van Waldeck Edward
Van Buren, Murphy & Co
Vanderbilt Will'm
Van Everile Dr
Vanford Mr
Van Vrirdt Henry
Van Tefe Charles
Vamnane W E
Van Renaler Philip
Van Seater J C

W

Wade John
Wagstaff William
Wagner P
Wagner William
Wahlbere P
Waight Volney
Wainman Wm
Wall F
Wall William
Walsh John
Walsh John
Walsh Richard J
Walsh William
Wallace Alonzo
Waldar Chas S
Walker J
Walker James E
Walter Carl
Walters Daniel
Walter Capt H
Waldo L P
Walton S D
Walcott R F
Walnut & Livory
Ward M W
Ward Wm
Ward Wm
Wardnell Albert
Wardnell Francis M
Wardel W H
Warom Terner R
Warmer Charles
Warmer W H
Watch Dr
Waters Chas E & Co
Waters Samuel
Waterbury R S (M D)
Watrom Levi
Wrey Robt
Wassburn Edgar
Weaver Geo E
Weaver J D
Webb Atel
Webel Henry
Webster John R
Weid Jacob W
Wheeden James C
Wheeler S F
Wegar Chas
Wagner John
Weill Chas
Werman William
Wells Edward
Wells Geo
Wells Henry
Welsh Thomas H
Whilan Michael
Werner John
West Mr
Weston Jas A
Wetherspoon & Co Messrs
Wexel H
Weyer Henry
Wickham W W (M D)
Weir F O
Wright E S
Wright J S
Wright J J
Wright Warren A
Wright Thomas
Wills F W
Willard Samuel
Willard Wm Berry
Wilder Edw
Wilder Geo
Wilmer Wm J
Willetts Rev A A
Wilkins C W
Wilkinson F
Wilkinson, Gletson & Co
Wilton Col D H
Wilton Oliver
Wilcox T S
Williams Allan R
Williams Charles
Williams David
Williams Frank
Williams H
Williams Henry
Williams Henry
Williams Tsake
Williams H B
Williams James
Williams J D
Williams J D
Williams John P
Williams Leopold
Williams Philip L
Williams S
Williams Wm P
Williams & Ornest Messrs
Wilson Mr
Wilson J B
Wilson J W
Wilson John
Wilson John W
Wilson P S
Wilson L G
White William
White Edwin W
White Emanul
White Henry
White J
White Joseph P
White J R
White W W
White William
Winn Gen A M
Winn R B
Winn Geo
Winder W D
Winchal L G
Winters Robert
Winterfield L
Winston Meron
Whipple J H
Wise J
Wistown John
C A Whitmore & Son Messrs
Whiteman H
Whiter Charles
Witherell S A
Whitney C M
Wolf S
Wolpinger Frank
Walpson H
Wolcott S
Wood John D
Woodbury Isaiah
Woodcock & Ostrander
Worth F W
Warren C
Wyker Geo
Wyckoff John A
Wykroff Pierde
Wyme, Jones & Co

Y

Yates Capt
Yerrington James D
Youmann Edward L
Young A Z
Young John
Young John
Young John
Young John
Young J F

Z

Zebly John F

French, Italian and Spanish Letters.

1—Arroyo Luis
2—Arango Aurelio
3—Arnaud G
4—Baz Juan J
5—Brasino Ramon Vallarine
6—Bertrand—Spring-st
7—Bertrand Rafael
8—Buquet Edouard Salomon
9—Cadena Narciso
10—Chambeg Madam
11—Carbo Juan
12a—Cipriani Alfred J
12b—Chiomenti Pisquale
13—Compte Charles
14—Carine Simone
15—Cluseret General
16a—Cruceili L
16b—De Girardin L
17—Decombe Joseph
18—De Altaro P Franchi
19—De Alla Manuel Hernandes
20a—Declercq Jean Baptiste Engineer
20b—De Lare ——
21—Demoulin Tailleur
22—De Girardin
23—Dorie Restaurauteur
24—De Watteville Capt A
25—De Rosys Trinidad E
26—Didier Eugene
27—De Gregorio Michele
28—Estrella Albino Augusto Generoso
29—Fardella Enrico Col
30—Gaillard Aubergiste
31—Granier Emile
32—Gautier Hippolyte
33—Gastineau Ed
34—Guicheteau Arbe Amonier des Freres du Ecole Chretiennes
35—Guillemin Charles
36—Heuriquer Wm
37—Horber Louise
38—Larousse Auguste
39—Latorre Alverez
40—Laucien Jemarie Madem
41—Lamisa Victor
42—Larmoyeur Louis
43—Laguens ——
44—Lemarre Amedie
45—Lenshi Guiseppe
46—Lestrade P
47—Lemus Alcibades
48—Lepine Louis
49—Lugene Leon
50—Magnan Charles
51—Mateo I Rafael raldes
52—Mauri Joaquin
53—Moret Y Carrasco Legismondo
54—Morean—Commerce-st
56—Michelini Ascanio
57—Olarte Urbano
58—Piesso Jose hijo
59—Picone Guiseppe
60—Rattellier Francois
61—Romero Mathias
62—Rome Guiseppe
63—Rossano Francesco
64—Rubelli Georgeo
65—Suse Aime
66—Tonen Jose
67—Tonio Mrs
68—Tournier Paul
69—Tudel Bloch
70—Venegas Francisco
71—Yraola Pedro
72—Yzturiz Augustin

SHIP LETTERS REMAINING IN NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, NOV. 11, 1864.

French, Italian and Spanish Ship Letters.

1—Clorinda barca
Cap Gerolemo Avegna
Erasmo Avegna
Pasquale Tanas
2—Dei ship
Augustino Massa
3—Jules Borde batiment
Lefevre
4—La Castellazio corvetta
Guiseppe Bontistalli
5—L'nni brig
Rio la Cord
Capitaine Josse
6—Montesquieu batiment
7—Minorca ship
Geo Batta Gazrolo
Felice Gazzolo Capitano
8—Nereide briche
Iginia Gzrabrovaz
9—Principe Umberto frigata
Guiseppe Saut Aumachio
Giovanni Battista Valenza
10—Principe fregata
Marino Armello
11—Re di Portugallo
Conte Angelo
12—St Paul
Dupuenais Capt

Ships Crews' Letters.

Alex Milliken brig
Capt Alex Milliken
Albion Lincoln bark
Capt Thos F Bibber
Brookman bark
Murdock Robetson
Clara Heckman brig
Edward Parcell
Clara Wheeler ship
John McPherson
Thos Gale
Thomas J Seaman
Charles Thomas S S
Peter Hartetius
Carolus Magnus ship
Capt E H Ashley
Charlotte ship
Thos Stied
Commodore bark
T Freuch
Corinthian S S
John Wilson Smith
Crusoe bark
Jas F Cook
Dustra bark
H J Young
Empress sch
Capt Tim Outhouse
Ervine bark
James Hanlon
Fannie A Bailie sch
Henry R Huntley
F S Page ship
James D Bartlett
Graham Polley ship
Capt G O Morton
George Hurlbut ship
Chas Barnes
George Peabody ship
Wm Holden
H C Brooks brig
Capt Jno Miller
Hattie Emery brig
Capt Wm Fitts
Saml Willey
Henry Clay sch
Capt J K Bowman
Holland bark
Capt Wm J Perkins
Irvin bark
Edward Hill
Jane ship
L Cooper
Jane brig
John Branton
J A Woodhouse sch
Chas F Moody
John E Daily sch
Jno T Davis
Joel W Pierson
Orrin W Welt
John Wesley bark
Mrs Lizzie D Patten
Julia ship
John O'Bryan
L S Leverinsch
Capt E Corson
L L Sturgis ship
Joseph J Chambers
Liverpool ship
Capt J H Chamberlin
Louisiana S S
E B Jones
H Jones
S Weekes
Louisiana ship
Duncan McCall
Lucy Ames S S
David Wadlew
Lucy Heywood brig
E P Chadbourne
A W Morton
Maria Hall sch
W A Briggs
Mary brig
C W Hardy
Mary Lucretia bark
Capt Bowers
Milton Badger sch
Aaron O Luce
New-York str
B Morris
Levi Sivels
Nightingale str
H K Manning
Northampton ship
Capt R F Morse
Onavavia sch
Capt James L Jameson
Patrick Henry
Chas Lewis boy
P M Miller bark
Saml J Reed
Port-au-Prince str
Francis Drew
Raymond ship
Capt Leinders
John Murphy
For the steward
Raymond brig
Robert Pike
Rebecca C Lane sch
James C Brown
Rhine Packet ship
Wm Goodall
R Thompson sch
Jeremiah Lloyd
St John ship
A M Cook
Star of the West
Geo Games
Stetson str
Wm Howard
Stephen Cloud str
Cornelius Griffin
Siden S S
James Ball
Sultana bark
Capt Wm Price
Sylvan bark
Capt Pearson
Transit bark
Luther B McElroy
Longics brig
Chas O Andrews
Uncle Joe ship
James Hayes
W P Phillips sch
Capt Saml R Smith
Washington ship
Capt H G White
Western Empire ship
J T Ward
Western Metropolis st
Saml Adams
Richard Ashcroft
James J Welsh
Western Metropolis S S
John Murta
William Tapscott
Wm Radcliff
White Rock sch
Armstead Jordan

Navy List.

Commander Navy-yard
Paymaster's Clerk of the U S vessel Chippewa
Anderson A A Paym Samuel, U S S Jacob Bell
Brown A Engr F E
Buchanan Paym McKean, U S S Savannah
Clarke Alex, U S bark Midnight
Causbet Juan, corvette Constellation
Cushman Joseph, U S frigate Potomac
Dean Actg A Surg Jas R, U S S Naubuc
Dearncaly, Wm Henry, str Queen
Downey Thomas, U S bark Midnight
Emerson A Engr Geo T
Graham John, U S bark Midnight
Geyer Edward K, U S S Constellation
Goldschmidt Albert, U S gunboat Genesee
Gulick, Paymaster John S U S Rec ship Princeton
Haly William, iron-clad Monitor Saugus
Hebard A A Engineer
John H
Henricksen A Ensign, C A U S S Savannah
Hosie Allen, U S sloop-of-war St Louis
Huntrett Walter C U S bark Midnight
Jackson Jerome, U S S Grand
Jennings Edward F, U S S Narragansett
Jones A M, Mate
Charles C
Johnson A, U S S Constellation
Johannson Gustav A, U S S Banshee
Kraemer H, U S Sissamore
Kimlerly A A Paym H D, U S S Kensington
Linhoff Charles, U S schr Savannah
Maher Thos, U S Str Midnight
Mahon Jeremiah
Mallett A, Master E B U S S Constellation
Melchert A, Ensign A U S S Horace Beals
Morris George N, Lt Comr
Muller James, landsman U S rec sh Vermont
Mulligan Wm, U S R ship North Carolina
McCait
McDaniels Thomas, A Engr
Numan Wm, U S gunboat Otsego
O'Brien Terence, U S Rec sh North Carolina
Piell (or Pell) John, late U S S Susquehanna
Peterson E P, A Ensign U S Str Juniper
Poole Lucius, U S bark Midnight
Post Payne Judson S, U S Str Louis
Power John, U S Rec ship North Carolina
Ryan Thos, gunboat —— Fort Henry
Sherwood Chas W, mate
Stevenson John H, A A Paym U S S Massasoit
Sloat Com J D
Shock Wm H
Schokke Bernard, U S S Savannah
Sullivan Daniel, Str Queen
Treat Orion, U S S Vermont
Tarbell John F, A A Paym U S S Neptune
Taylor Paym P M
Tyson Wm, U S Str Constellation
Watson Geo
Williams Charles, U S Str of War Oneida
Winslow Wm R, A A Paym U S S Massasoit

Army.

John Adamson, Capt 93d N Y Militia
A A Paymaster Alley, in Hospital, N Y
Barton Col W B, 48th N Y Vol
Bulkley Capt C S,
Benson O P, Sergt Maj
Chambers Col W W R, 93d N Y S N G
Clark Lucien, 8th Ct Vol
Edgow Dr W F, U S A
Ellenclose Julius R, Adjt 93d N Y
Ernst Lieut O H, Engineers U S A
Fox Jno F, Asst Surgeon U S A
Green Brig Gen.
Gilbert Wm, Surgeon
Goodrich Lt Col E R, Com Sub
Hall Capt N J, A C S
Hancock Capt D P, Pro Mar
Helm Lieut Isaac A, 3d U S Infantry
Herbert Maj J,
Jones Wm, 170th N Y
Krehbriet, 96th N Y
Lanaugh Napoleon B 15th I I Cavalry
Mitchell Lieut Wm, 3d U S Infantry
Morrell Ezra, 2d N H Cav
Moorehouse Jno, 6th Inft
Messie Yrerley, 55th Mass
McGregor Chas A, Battery L
McMurray Capt Jno, C S
Nordenstrahl, Lt Thos, Toph Engineers
Jochem Louis, 2d Inft
Fyne Chas M, Lieut 6th Inft U S I
Hall Geo E, Capt
Spamran Edgar, 154 N Y Vol
Sanborn David, 12th U S A
Sherman Lieut A G, 6th U S Inft
Stephens Capt A R, 117th N Y Vol
Smith Lieut N M, 25th N Y Cav
Stoughton Lieut Edw H
Wales Capt J P, 17th U S Infantry
Wallace Lieut Geo W, 3d U S Infantry
Weil, Lieut Orear
Rider W G.
Rife Geo B, Lt 6th Inft U S I

Miscellaneous Letters.

Ames Manufacturing Co
American Presbyterian & Theological Review
Brandon Iron & Car-Wheel Co
Building Association Fire Ins Co
Drake Automatic Gas Apparatus Co
Educational Herald
English Opera Troupe—Manager of
Enquiring Office—Broadway
Holloway's Musical Monthly
Lambertnesse Paper—Editor
Lloyd's Insurance Co of England—Agent
Medical Day Book
Medical News & Library
New-York Gazette
New-York Kerosene Oil Works
Oceana Petroleum Oil Co
Paper Manufacturers — 44 Ann-st
Republican Daily Print
Sterling Oil Co
Union Hardware Co
Watsar's Art Journal—Editor

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS,
CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,
and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS
IN
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES
and SACQUES,
are now complete, and every lady in want of a
WINTER GARMENT
will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.
GEORGE CAREY,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggings, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1864.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, GEN. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.—LE GENDRE DE MONS POISSIN.

HELLER'S—(No. 563 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

DERBY GALLERY—(No. 625 Broadway)—STATUARY.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Further returns from this State rather increase than diminish the Union majority, which cannot well be less, even by the official count, than seven thousand. Some of the Opposition journals still make a show of claiming a Democratic majority, but this is done purely for effect, and is not worthy of credence. Its chief effect is to induce their silly believers to bet—and consequently lose. There is no doubt whatever about New-York.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Nov. 9, says: "A flag of truce, asked for by the enemy, was granted Tuesday morning, to bury the bodies of those who were killed in the attack of Saturday night, near the centre. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 200 killed and wounded. Our men secured about 40 muskets, beside other trophies belonging to the rebels. Equally as many more are still on the ground between the lines. Gen. MOTT issued a congratulatory order to the troops engaged in the affair, for their gallant conduct."

Two voting agents from Philadelphia, R. MILES and PATRICK CARRIGAN, have been arrested by the Provost-Marshal at Gen. MILES' headquarters, Army of the Potomac, on the charge of having in their possession blanks with the names of the electors spelt wrong and one name left out. They were taken to the corps headquarters. Their case has not been decided upon as yet.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated Nov. 9, says the gunboat *Sassacus*, which has been in search of the rebel privateer *Tallahassee*, since the 14th inst., arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday, and reported that she fell in with a suspicious steamer on the 5th, which was believed to be the *Tallahassee*. Chase was immediately given, and kept up until darkness set in and put the suspicious steamer out of sight. On the following morning (Sunday) she was again discovered about twelve miles ahead, and the chase was renewed and continued through the day. At one time the vessels were but five miles apart, when the stranger lightened ship and kept steadily on her course, until darkness again set in and rendered the pursuit useless. When lost sight of she was inside the lines of our blockade fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and it is thought she did not escape.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold speculation reached 10 ₱ cent. yesterday, against the advance attempted to be established on the result of the Presidential election. The price is now 5 ₱ cent. lower than immediately before the election. The Railway market was lower than on Wednesday, while Governments advanced and were in large request.

Breadstuffs were in less demand yesterday; Flour and Wheat were cheaper; Corn and Rye were dearer. Provisions were in more request, especially Mess Pork, which opened much lower, but closed more firmly. Cotton, Whisky and Linseed Oil were attracting more attention and were quoted higher. Petroleum was less active, Moderate freight engagements were reported.

A number of our prominent citizens are making arrangements to offer a public reception to Gen. BUTLER, with a view to testify their appreciation of the services he has rendered.

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum yesterday, and both Boards stand adjourned to Monday, the Aldermen at 1, and the Councilmen at 2 o'clock P. M.

A dispatch from Quebec states that a number of prominent men from the Northern States are in that city, urging the Canadian Government to cooperate with the American authorities in measures to preserve the peace of the frontier.

The examination of the witnesses of the St. Alban's raid is progressing slowly. It is said that no appeal can be made to the English courts, as the act of the English Parliament limits the writ to the United Kingdom.

Marshfield, the home of DANIEL WEBSTER, gave a vote which Mr. WINTHROP, and other Webster Whigs, must be interested in hearing of. It was: LINCOLN, 224; MCCLELLAN, *none*. Pembroke gave 204 for LINCOLN, and MCCLELLAN, *none*. Dana gave 128 for LINCOLN, and for MCCLELLAN, *none*.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.—The particulars of the capture of the *Florida* will be all the more eagerly scanned from the doubt which surrounds the transaction, on grounds both of policy and law. Capt. WINSLOW, at the Boston Navy-yard, on Tuesday, gave a brief summary of the facts which, we have no doubt, are perfectly authentic, although that distinguished officer had no further act or part in the matter than bringing the prisoners captured from St. Thomas to Boston harbor. The capture was made on the morning of the 7th of October, while the *Florida* was lying in the harbor of Bahia, *close up to the city*. This statement differs not a little from that which we published on Wednesday. That report represented that the *Wachusett* was lying close into the harbor, but that the *Florida* was outside. The difference, as affects the interpretation of the maritime rights of the neutral Powers, of course, amounts to nothing. But the difference is not without significance, as marking the strength of impulse as distinct from the strength of *reason*, which, in the two cases, would guide Capt. COLLINS in acting as he did.

The President and the Opposition.

The body of the opposition accept the decision in favor of President LINCOLN with a cheerful acquiescence. Some of their newspapers are full of spite; but, apparently, this has little effect. The great mass of those who voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN both recognize and respect the will of the majority, and yield with thorough good sense and good nature.

This is an excellent sign. It betokens that the late political excitement will not settle down into rancor and malignity, out of which grow faction and sedition; but will disappear into a proud and generous solicitude for the success of the Government. If that, indeed, becomes the real spirit of the Democratic masses, their leaders, in spite of themselves, will have to conform to it. Factious management never can work successfully except with congenial material.

Certainly every sound reason prescribes that all mere party opposition to President LINCOLN should now be discontinued. The success of his administration for the next four years is inseparable from the success of the Government; for, during that period, the one is the embodiment of the other. If President LINCOLN fails, the Government itself will fall into ruin. It is alike the interest of all good men, who value the Government, to strengthen the hands of Mr. LINCOLN in administering it wisely and successfully. But to do this, he must be treated fairly; nay, generously. The *fault-finding* spirit must be abandoned. We don't ask for Mr. LINCOLN any exemption from friendly criticism. He needs it, and would doubtless profit by it, like any other true man invested with such heavy responsibilities. We have seldom had a President who had so great a respect for intelligent public opinion as President LINCOLN; and he would be the last man to deprecate any discussion upon his administrative acts, calculated to develop that opinion. Such discussion, conducted in a true public spirit, instead of a narrow party spirit, would every way go to strengthen, instead of weaken, his power to carry the country safely through its dangers. Instead of breeding faction, it would only stimulate a large-hearted, generous devotion to the common cause; and would impress upon the South as nothing else could, that the North was animated with one patriotic purpose. If the South were once thoroughly satisfied of this, its moral effect in furthering pacification would be of incalculable value.

We fear that many of the honest supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN have contracted the idea that President LINCOLN is wedded to the war policy by malice toward the South. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a man in the Democratic party less disposed to humiliate and injure the South, needlessly, than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He has no object but to restore the South to the observance of its constitutional duties. He would not continue the war an instant after that observance was once gained; and surely in that observance there would be nothing humiliating, nothing injurious, for it is precisely the same civil condition in which the North finds its prosperity and glory. Undoubtedly this "Democratic" belief that Mr. LINCOLN has an implacable spirit against the South, comes in a great measure from the tremendous blows dealt its favorite institution. But these blows were only a part of the war. The Emancipation Proclamation was just as much designed to be a piece of military policy, for the more speedy overthrow of the rebellion, as was the blockade of the Southern coast, or any of the actual movements in the field. It is useless now to discuss whether this design was realized or not. It is enough to know that the whole question of the final disposal of slavery will be removed from the military to the civil domain by the resolution of the Baltimore platform in favor of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery, and that the new Congress, which meets at the close of next year, will, under the Constitution, authorize the State Legislatures to take definitive action upon the subject. The people, through their immediate representatives, will then have the opportunity to settle the matter forever, in a way the constitutionality of which cannot be doubted. The question being remitted to that final appeal, there can be no good reason for quarreling with President LINCOLN concerning slavery.

Nor ought any dislike or distrust of any particular portion of the Union party to prejudice honest Democrats against President LINCOLN. All portions of the Union party, of every shade of sentiment, have given him the same cordial support. He is trammeled by no personal or sectional obligations. He owes nothing but to the people who have given him their confidence, and is just as free to follow the promptings of his own judgment and conscience as was WASHINGTON himself. We believe that he thoroughly appreciates this, and that he will act with complete independence, and an absolute singleness of purpose, for the good of the country, as the President of the people, and not as the mere head of a party. This will be nothing new with him. He always has acted in that spirit, but has been subject to the unjust suspicion that he was seeking a reelection. There is no longer a chance for imputing to him any selfish end; and the real spirit which moves him will now become more manifest than ever. We earnestly trust that all the better portion of his former opponents will recognize it, and be prepared to meet it with the same thorough devotion to the country. If all men who wish to restore the Union will but cordially and faithfully work together in sustaining President LINCOLN in overcoming the military strength of the rebellion, and afterward bringing back the Southern people to a just and equal and honorable position in the Union, his new Administration will not close before the whole land from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the St. Johns to the Rio Grande, will rejoice in a concord it has not known for a generation.

Jeff. Davis' Message—The Great Question before the South.

We have an abstract of JEFF. DAVIS' message to his Congress, which met in Richmond on the first secular day of this week. It discusses military and financial matters, and foreign relations, and also the great question which has recently been brought up in the Southern press, of arming the slaves to fight for the Slave Confederacy. Mr. DAVIS opposes, in general, the idea of arming negro slaves, but, after all, he practically favors their being armed; and, moreover, he would reward with the boon of freedom such slaves as shall serve efficiently with arms in the field.

This policy has been urged of late by some of the leading presses in JEFF. DAVIS' interest, and we get with the message the comments of the Richmond journals upon it. There appears to be considerable confusion among the editors, as to DAVIS' real meaning and purpose. The fact is, we suppose, that the rebel President was compelled to treat the whole subject with caution and duplicity. The proposition is so startling in itself, and must, if carried out, have such a tremendous effect upon the whole structure of Southern society, and upon the Southern Confederacy, that it was impolitic to favor it in direct and general terms, while, on the other hand, the immediate military necessities of the rebels are such that he must invent some pretext for the introduction of slaves into his army; and this pretext he finds.

Some of the Richmond papers favor this negro-arming; others oppose it; and still others are dumbfounded with it. The *Whig* opposes it *in toto*. It characterizes the "proposition as "startling" and "monstrous," and can hardly believe that JEFF. DAVIS really designed it. It remarks that it is a "concession that the Confederate Government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, and then emancipating them." "*Lincoln*," adds the *Whig*, "*has never gone as far as this.*" The *Whig* also coughs at DAVIS' idea of giving freedom to the slave as a reward for bravery in the field. This, it remarks, implies that freedom is better for the negro than slavery, and is thus a "repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries, that servitude is a divinely-appointed condition for the highest good of the slave." "If," says the *Whig*, "the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave"—at which idea we, in our turn, must indulge in a cough.

This question is really altogether the most important and practical one in DAVIS' message. It is the most important question now before the South, and one of the most important also to us, in its relations to the war and the future of the Southern Confederacy. DAVIS approaches it precisely as it was approached by the Northern people and Government—very cautiously, very dubiously, very indirectly. But he is evidently reaching the same practical result as we reached two years ago.

What the effect of the proposition, and of its carrying out, will be, in all its bearings, we confess the impossibility of forecasting or suggesting as yet. That there are in the South three or four hundred thousand able-bodied negro slaves whom the rebel despotism can impress into the military service, is certain. That negroes can be drilled and disciplined into excellent soldiers, our own experience proves. That the rebels could at the first, and for a time, bring them into action against our own troops, we see no reason to doubt, when we consider the character of military discipline. But we do very greatly doubt whether it would be possible to hold them in the rebel service for any considerable length of time. Wherever our armies have gone in the South, it has been found that the whole negro population was instinctively friendly to us. They aid and befriend our soldiers, whether in mass or singly, in every way and on every occasion possible. They all seem to know that the North is their friend, and that the success of Northern arms will inure to their benefit. We should think that this fact alone would make it impossible for JEFF. DAVIS to use them long as soldiers in fighting against us.

Again, we think it altogether likely, that this proposition, or at least the attempt to give it effect, will inaugurate an irrepressible conflict between the rebel authorities and the body of the great slaveholders of the Confederacy. We doubt whether these men are yet prepared to see the institution of slavery totally and forever broken up in this way. We have had many illustrations in this war of the curious fact that many men are willing to risk their own safety or lives, and those of their families and friends, in a cause in which they are unwilling to risk or sacrifice their negro property—or for that matter, any other property. This fact, indeed, may be observed daily in common life. It is not at all impossible that DAVIS' programme will meet with the determined opposition of the great planters, and in case he carries it out, with their determined resistance.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of Mr. FENTON'S old district, yesterday, the types made us say *Copperhead* in place of *Congressional* District, as written. No well-informed New-Yorker, however, need be told that the counties of Chatauque and Cattaraugus constitute *no* Copperhead district

Sherman's New Campaign.

It is not at all strange that the circumstances concerning the new campaign proposed by Gen. SHERMAN, which were published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, should have produced a profound sensation throughout the country. We have had nothing of a military character analogous to it in the course of the war—if we except the grand march made by SHERMAN from Vicksburgh across the State of Mississippi, at the beginning of this year; and even that remarkable campaign differed, and was inferior, in many important particulars, to the new one whose outlines we gave. The end to be achieved in this case is far more important; the distance to be traversed much greater; the time to be covered much longer; the difficulties to be overcome much more formidable; and the operating column much heavier. In the former case, the rebel army was in his front, and he drove it before him; in this case he leaves it in his rear, and takes no heed of it. From Atlanta to Augusta is one hundred and seventy-one miles; from Augusta to Charleston one hundred and twenty-one miles, to Savannah one hundred and thirty-six miles. But, as an evening cotemporary, in quoting our news, correctly remarks, "the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way, to make transportation laborious, such as ROSECRANS met in Tennessee in his campaign against Chattanooga; no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force; the whole region both to the south and east is rich in food, and has been untouched by the war. And in whatever direction they may march, SHERMAN and his troops well know that at the end of their route friendly cooperation and abundant supplies await them."

The Working of the Postal Money-Order System.

The Money-Order system already gives promise of a large business. But we cannot join in the felicitations of those who find satisfaction in the prospect of its becoming a valuable auxiliary in commercial transactions. When we described the proposed arrangements of this new branch of the postal service in these columns, we took occasion to point out that one of the great dangers against which the department had to guard, was that of making these postal drafts a convenience for petty traders. We hear, now, with some degree of concern, that the use of the Post as an agency for commercial drafts, has already developed into a business of considerable magnitude. The limited amount of each separate draft is overcome, of course, by a repetition of the purchase, on the part of the buyer, to suit his convenience. He may purchase ten thirty-dollar orders in a day, or he may buy fifty; and he may repeat the operation from week to week.

The objections to this sort of thing are patent to any business man. They may be made plain to those who profess no familiarity with commercial or financial operations.

The limit of the postal order to a sum of thirty dollars, showed that Congress designed the convenience provided by the act to be one primarily for those who were not engaged in such business as to make ordinary bank drafts an available medium of money-carriage. The act never for a moment contemplated that the Post-office should enter into competition in any manner or degree with banking operations. As proof of this, it not only limited the sum for which the department could grant orders, but it fixed the rate of charge at a figure which, although a reasonable price for the non-trader, sending his small remittance through a perfectly safe conveyance, could not possibly compete with the bank rates.

Was there reason for Congress being thus guarded? There was, most distinctly. There was the experience before it of countries that have tried the system. There was the constant danger of collusive arrangements between the rural Postmaster and the purchaser of orders payable at the Head Office in currency, but purchasable *possibly*, at the corresponding office in a private promissory note. There was the *special* fact before Congress that the business of many of the outlying offices is such that the Postmaster himself has not unfrequently to engage in some supplementary enterprises to eke out his income. And there was, yet again, the consideration that under the mischievous system of quadrennial revisions of the civil service on political grounds, officers of long and assured standing were in a sad minority in the department. All these matters came under full deliberation when the act was passed. And we desire to point out, before any losses have been incurred, that there lurks danger in these early reports of a promising commercial business being done in the postal money-order branch.

It is true we are promised weekly returns in New-York from all the corresponding offices now designated. But we are inclined to think that, unless under a most thorough and rigid inspection, these returns will not prove a perfect guarantee against collusion between petty traders and conscienceless officials. Much accommodation can be given collusively within the term of a week. And we feel assured the department will act on a safe principle if it scans with great care the returns of every office where large numbers of orders are either purchased by, or payable to, the same individuals. The means which reckless officials in the outlying offices have in their possession of "cooking" their balances are various. The debits and credits where each of the designated offices not only corresponds with the Head Office, but is each a correspondent of all the others suggest to any business man how easily frauds—they may be petty—can be committed beyond the possibility of immediate detection.

We are satisfied that the safety of the department lies mainly in keeping to the spirit of the act—that its provisions were not intended for commercial correspondents, but for those who are obliged to send petty remittances, for which ordinary financial agencies are not available. Inspection, regular and thorough, may do much. But a mistrust of orders multiplied on one account to an inordinate amount, will prove a wonderful auxiliary in the prevention of fraud.

Shall our Soldiers go Sick, Hungry and Friendless through our City?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Sunday afternoon I visited the Battery Barracks, to attend the religious services. While riding home in the South-street cars, an elderly soldier, who was evidently not recovered from a long fit of illness, was helped in by a police officer. Hearing the conductor give him *wrong* information regarding the route he should take to reach the Twenty-seventh-street Depot, a friend and myself took him in charge; and seeing he had no more money, paid his way in the green cars to Twenty-third-street. On getting out, he walked with the greatest difficulty to Twenty-seventh-street, I carrying his bag. On the way he told me he was from the "front"—had been sick with fever, and that his only prayer was he might get home to his wife and children to die. He owned he had no money (except a torn five-cent bill) to buy food; and it was with much urging I prevailed upon him to accept a trifle, although it would take twenty-four hours to reach his home in Oneida County. At the depot we were told there was no Sunday afternoon train for Albany on the Harlem Road, for which he had a pass; so, in his weakness, he was obliged to return to the hospital. I wish I could describe his look of patient resignation as he gave up his hopes for another day. A gentleman, who saw my trouble, told me he had just been feeding some half-starved soldiers at his own expense, and another said, "Yes, indeed, willing hearts find enough to do. I am on my way home from Baltimore, and it is incredible what wretchedness I have seen among our brave boys this last two days." Will not the rich of New-York do something for these men? *If the men will provide the means, the women will do the work.* A reliable man should be stationed at the barracks, where the men are discharged, to give all needful information regarding cars, boats, &c., and to see that they have food on their way home. Meals also should be provided at the Cortlandt-street Ferry for those who cannot go out of their way to the New-England and Howard-street rooms. Whatever the Commissions are doing, the fact stands clear that starving, friendless soldiers are daily passing through our streets. Shall it be so?

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner Ninth-street.

HUMANITY.

The above appeal merits prompt attention. The incident it narrates is but one of many tending to show that sick and wounded soldiers do not receive in this city the attention and care which are bestowed upon them elsewhere. There is no good reason for this,—it is not creditable to the city, and it demands an immediate and effective correction. What is needed, is not a spasmodic effort to get up a thanksgiving dinner, or any other occasional banquet, though this is very well,—but *regular, systematic provision for constantly recurring wants.* We hope that some of the many able and influential gentlemen who interested in the welfare of the soldier will take this matter in hand at once.

The Extradition Treaty and the St. Alban's Raiders.

Without seeking to find a parallel between the latest extradition cases which have arisen under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it is worth while looking at some of the points, technical and international, which they seem to involve.

Commissioner NEWTON'S decision in the case of BENNETT, claimed by the British authorities for having committed a murder on the high seas, we publish, to-day, in another column. In former years there would have been no question about the propriety of surrendering him. But his counsel urged very strenuously that he should not be so surrendered on the authority of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the pirates of the brig *J. C. Gerity*. He argued, that as in that case the Queen's Bench had released men when claimed to be surrendered for piracy on the high seas on an American vessel, his client should not be surrendered on a charge of murder on the high seas on a British vessel. But Mr. Commissioner NEWTON, in his decision, pointed out that the two cases were different; that the ground on which the men of the *J. C. Gerity* were released was that they were charged with piracy, an offence which could be tried anywhere, and which was not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, though perpetrated upon an American vessel, while the treaty must be held to apply only to crimes committed within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Power which claimed the criminal. And the Commissioner further held that the same rule would not apply to the case of murder on the high seas, but that that crime, if committed on board a British vessel, was within the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain. He therefore ordered the prisoner to be surrendered.

We see no reason to be dissatisfied with this decision. It gives to Great Britain the expense and trouble of trying her own criminals. We certainly should not be compelled to bear that burden, nor should her criminals be discharged upon our shores without trial. We have criminals enough of our own, without having any of hers thrown upon our hands.

The other question now pending under the treaty is likely to be one of far greater interest and importance to us. This arises out of the raid at St. Alban's. Our authorities claim the surrender, under the treaty, of these men as robbers and murderers. The determination of this question is a very important one, because if the rebels are to use Canada as a ground for planning such raids, and if they escape across the frontier after executing them, and find themselves in safety from any claim of our Government, then it is manifest that some measure must be devised, either by a modification of the treaty or in some other way, for the protection of our border. If these criminals find that they are to be handed over to our authorities, we shall not probably need any other protection.

The question then becomes very important. "Will the men be delivered up?"—a question which could be answered with certainty if we knew what view the Canadian court would take of the effect of the commission from the rebel authorities under which the raiders claim to have acted. We have noticed a statement that the raiders felt certain that they would not be delivered up, on the precedent of the case of the pirates of the *Chesapeake*. But that case really has no bearing on this at all. It was a case exactly similar to that of the *J. C. Gerity* pirates, of which we spoke, and the Judge who ordered their discharge, beside some objections as to the form of the extradition proceedings, took the very same ground assumed by the Queen's Bench, that the offence charged, which was piracy on the high seas, was one for which the men could be tried anywhere, and was not, therefore, committed within our exclusive jurisdiction. But no such principle can enter into the case of these raiders. They cannot by any principle of law be tried in Canada for having robbed a bank in Vermont. If they have committed any offence at all, it was committed within our sole jurisdiction, and comes, therefore, plainly within the treaty. The question will be whether they have committed the offence charged. Did they rob and murder, or rather is there probable cause to conclude that they did so?

The Canadian court may take one of two courses. It may boldly take the bull by the horns and meet the question whether the fact that the leader of the gang had a commission in the Confederate army, (assuming that the fact of his having such a commission is proved,) so far characterizes their deed that the court can say that it was not robbery and murder. If it takes up this question and decides that the commission does so change the character of the act, of course it will refuse to deliver up the men. If it decides that it does not change it, it will order them to be surrendered.

The other course open to the Canadian court is, not to touch this question at all, but to hold that the question of justification is one which is proper to be passed upon by our courts when the prisoners are put upon their trial; that the only question which comes before them is, whether there is probable cause to believe that the crime charged has been committed. If it takes this view, the extradition of the raiders will follow of course; and in that case, when they come before a Vermont court for trial, they will be sure of a just and lawful trial, and of the execution of the decree of the court, whether it be in their favor or adverse.

Concert for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

As every well-regulated New-Yorker knows, "extremes meet" in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. While the charity itself comforts and saves the most dependent class of our population, the ladies who administer it represent the gayest and most brilliant social circles of the metropolis. Hence it came to pass in the "good old times" before secession vexed the land, that the annual ball of the Nursery was of all annual balls the most charming, the most animated, and the most "fashionable." The "Annual Ball" has ceased to be; but the Nursery still extends its priceless relief to hundreds of poor and distressed mothers, and the Child's Hospital still opens wide its doors of tenderness to the disinherited of the earth. And as in the place of the ball something must be found to persuade fashion into paying its tithes of alms, the ladies of this excellent institution have judiciously availed themselves of Mr. MARETZEK'S brief interregnum at the Academy, to offer the world the finest concert of the season—a concert to be adorned not only by the lights of the opera-stage, but by the stars of the opera-boxes.

This concert will be given on Saturday night. Miss MORENSI, Miss KELLOGG, Signor LUCINI will sing for it, and GOTTSCHALK will there make his adieux to the public of New-York, ere he follows MAZZOLENI to the halls of the Montezumas. To hear the best possible music in the best possible company, and with the noble consciousness of contributing thereby to the resources of one of the best of all possible charities, what more can man or woman ask in the way of pleasure and of duty?

The passions of election week could not well subside in a more harmonious fashion, and as the occasion, the object, the performers, and the company, will all conspire for its success, we may confidently announce the grand concert of Saturday as the fairest fête of the musical year.

BEFORE AND AFTER.—A few days after the October elections, in commenting upon a circular issued by the National Union Executive Committee, the Philadelphia *Age* said:

"The most reckless of them no longer claim the State, and here, in Philadelphia, they now all acknowledge that the popular vote is against them. Yet, in the face of this stubborn fact, Mr. RAYMOND concocts the magnificent falsehood, and prints it over his own signature, with the clear intention of deceiving and misleading the people. Pennsylvania, on the 11th inst., gave a Democratic majority on the popular vote, *and on the 8th of November will give 30,000 majority for McClellan and Pendleton!*"

What does the *Age* think about it now?

Bowing to the Verdict.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following upon the result of the election, with the conclusion that it intends hereafter to withdraw from political discussion:

"While it is a remarkable fact that in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, and other parts of the country, the division of the people on these subjects is very nearly even, it is nevertheless true that Mr. LINCOLN will receive the vote of a majority of the Electoral College, and that the verdict of the people will thus stand recorded in favor of his principles. Discussion of those principles, arguments against them, a repetition of that which we have so often and steadily urged, can do no possible good now. We bow to the verdict. The nation at large must bow to it. We most deeply lament the result. But we have done our best to have it otherwise, and have failed. We must leave the management of the ship of state in the hands of those chosen to guide her course, and whatever be our opinions or our fears, it is absolutely our duty, under present circumstances, to cease urging our advice, or importuning those who differ from us to change their views. They have beaten us at the polls. They have the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and a majority of the people in their favor. They have a right to the whole responsibility, and they may with propriety decline to receive the advice of those whom they have outvoted; nor has the defeated party a right to interfere with any advice or opposition which could be regarded as factious."

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTACK ON A DWELLING-HOUSE BY RUFFIANS.—On Wednesday evening three ruffians made an attack on the dwelling-house of Mr. J. P. SKILLMAN, merchant, No. 280 South Fifth-street, and fired volleys of stones, a number of which entered the windows. There were several ladies in the front room at the time, who, fortunately, escaped injury. The men continued throwing stones for some minutes, and then went away, but subsequently returned, and repeated the outrage, after which they left, before assistance could be obtained to arrest them. The cause for this proceedure is unknown, but it is believed that Mr. SKILLMAN'S house was mistaken for that of Rev. Mr. VERBRYDLER, City Missionary, adjoining, who, it is stated, has been threatened with violence at the hands of parties to whom Mr. VERBRYDLER'S labors as City Missionary are obnoxious.

INQUESTS.—Coroner FARRELL, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of MICHAEL MULLRANE, a boy who was crushed between the platforms of the cars at New-Jersey Railroad depot. Also, on the body of LAWRENCE CASEY, a laborer at the Long Dock, who fell into the river and was drowned. Verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the North American.

The mails by the *North American*, via Quebec, covering dates to Oct. 27, reached this city yesterday.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A SPEECH BY THE EARL OF MALMLBURY.

At the annual dinner of the South Avon Agricultural Society, held at Christchurch, Hants, on Oct. 25, the Earl of MALMSBURY presided. The noble Earl spoke at some length upon the condition of the army and navy, on the necessity of farmers depending less upon wheat as a staple trade, and upon the foreign policy of the Government.

He said: "For years, gentlemen, as you are aware, and of course, none so well as yourselves, wheat was the staple upon which farmers entirely depended. I will venture, with all deference to those present, to observe that that time, if not past, is rapidly passing by. It appears to me that it is well worthy of your attention, not hurriedly, but quietly, and after great observation of what is going on—not only in this, but in distant countries—it is well worthy of your consideration whether wheat is still the staple upon which you ought to rest all your capital and dependence. It evidently—to me at least—has arrived at this point, that we can be fed, that we are fed to a very great extent, and that we can be fed to a much greater extent by foreign wheat. Now we know—we are obliged to know—that the population of this country has increased so immensely within the last thirty years, that with all our exertions, all our capital, all our improvements, we are unable to find bread for that population. We find we must not only use a word our forefathers used, when they said they "submitted" to importation, but we are now actually thankful for it, because we do not grow wheat enough in this country—I mean within the three islands—to feed the people with bread. Now comes the question, to what extent can that importation be carried. No doubt, to a great extent, it will be ruled by demand and price, and the figure at which freights can be obtained. As to quantity, I believe that if the American war were to cease, and may it please God that it shall shortly cease, America could send any quantity of wheat to this county. The question, therefore, for you to consider is, at what freight it can be brought to this country after it leaves the American shores. When you have got that figure, and the average figure of what it is worth on the American shore, you will be best able to judge whether this hereafter can be, as it is now called, a wheat-growing country or not. Now, looking at the future, looking at the position of the times, I am of opinion that the farmers of this country should not any more count upon the growth of wheat alone, but that they should look forward to the production of other food. I need not remind you on this occasion how much other food has risen in value of late; how much dairy produce, sheep and cattle have risen in value. Bear these points in mind; do not let yourselves be surprised by a course of years of low prices of wheat, and do not depend upon that particular staple for carrying out the trade in which you have embarked. Gentlemen, I must say that to a certain degree my attention has been called to this from having been twice within the last twelve years in an official situation, which enabled me to ascertain from her Majesty's Consuls abroad, and other persons officially employed there, what was the state of things with respect to the growth of wheat in those countries. I tell you fairly, that I believe at Chicago, in America, if even now the war were to cease, railroads and canals would be made, which would enable any quantity of wheat—at least whatever quantity was required and was remunerative to send to this country—to be imported. Gentlemen, I hope I do not trespass upon the evening too far. I have no wish to indulge in what were called last year, in some of the newspapers, "Extra-Parliamentary Utterances," a rather grotesque expression which I find has been dropped lately. I do not wish to bore you, but met as an agricultural body, and called together as we are called together, for investigating the interest of agriculture and its various chances, I have taken the opportunity of thus addressing you. No doubt a great deal has been said respecting the growth of food in this country. I think it is one of the most important subjects to which a minister of the crown or any public man can possibly draw his attention. This is a time of peace and I trust that peace will continue; I see no chance of anything but peace if we are quiet, if we do not meddle, if we do not give too much advice when unasked, if we do not offend other countries, if we do not promise and then retract, if we follow, in fact, the feeling of the country, and it is always public opinion that guides and influences the Government. I am much mistaken if that feeling is not to mind our business completely and let others mind theirs. I remember a story told by the late Lord ALVANLEY, and, with all respect to the noble lord at the head of foreign affairs, I think it might be told him with some point. The late Lord ALVANLEY said he was acquainted with a gentleman who was in every respect an excellent fellow, but that he had a habit of giving advice when it was not asked, and of meddling with people's business constantly, and offering to help them when they did not want it, and not being very ready to assist them when they did want it. [Laughter.] Well, this gentleman became rather unpopular with his friends, and one of those, whose temper was rather shorter than the others, after snubbing him several times, threatened him if he bothered him again with his interference to inflict upon him a castigation which certainly did not hang over his head—[laughter]—but which he gave him to understand would be of a very unpleasant character—[continued laughter]—and that he was very likely to be ejected in the manner to which I have referred. Upon this the gentleman went to Lord ALVANLEY, and said, "I am placed in a very disagreeable position. I don't like staying at home quietly, yet I don't like going out to meet him. I don't like going into a room where he is. What am I to do? I should be very much obliged to your Lordship to tell me." "Sit down directly," replied his Lordship. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Well, I should advise Lord JOHN RUSSELL to sit down, and nothing more—to sit perfectly quiet, and I feel thoroughly convinced that if this were done in our Foreign Office, we should enjoy the blessings of peace for a long time. Under this blessing agriculture in this and all other lands will prosper, and we shall not be mixed up with the turmoils of other countries, and their several disputes. We shall enjoy those great liberties which, thank God, we have enjoyed for nearly two centuries. We shall look back with pride to the great victories which our ancestors gained, and the great empire they have conquered for us, without any reproach to ourselves. We shall certainly acquire by our calm and dignified position the respect of other nations, who probably will then come to us for advice and assistance for themselves. [Loud cheers.]

TURKEY.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A deputation waited upon Earl RUSSELL, Oct. 26, to urge the adoption of some action to prevent religious persecution in Turkey. The memorial presented says:

"Your memorialists desire, with great respect and equal earnestness, to fix your Lordship's attention upon certain recent proceedings of the Turkish Government at Constantinople, which constitute a serious violation of religious liberty, and are in direct contradiction both of the spirit and the letter of the famous Hatti Humayoun published by the Sultan in the year 1856.

These proceedings, your memorialists are aware, have already been brought under your Lordship's notice, as well as by her Majesty's ambassador to the Sublime Porte as by different religious and missionary bodies in London. They are, consequently, so well known to your Lordship as to render it necessary for your memorialists to detail them at any length.

They may be briefly described as consisting in the shutting up of rooms hired by the missionaries and by the agents of the Bible Society, in which they peaceably conducted their Christian labors; in the seizure and carrying away of Christian books; and in the imprisonment of converts to Christianity from the Mahomedan faith, and their threatened banishment from their native land.

These arbitrary and unjust acts, your memorialists submit, are not only inconsistent with the principles of toleration professed by the Turkish Government, but an express infringement of that clause of the Hatti Humayoun in which His Majesty the Sultan employs these distinct and emphatic words:

'As all religions are freely professed in my dominions, none of my subjects shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion he professes, nor shall he be molested in the exercise of it.'

This concession to religious liberty, as is well known, was made by the Sultan at the urgent and conjoint importunity of nations professing Christianity, and is more especially due to the enlightened and long-continued efforts and to the deservedly great influence of Her Majesty's late Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Your memorialists, therefore, would respectfully represent to your Lordship how incumbent it is on the British Government, to whom Turkey owes so much, to look to the fulfillment of the pledges she has given, and still to maintain by British diplomacy that freedom from persecution for Turkish subjects becoming Christians, and that liberty for missionaries to propagate the Christian faith which it is the distinguished honor of British diplomacy to have achieved.

Your memorialists are not ignorant that the recent intolerance is attempted to be justified by the Turkish Government on the plea that the missionaries and some of their converts have acted with great indiscretion in promoting the spread of the Christian religion, and have preached in some places and among persons where they were likely to excite public disturbance; and it is even alleged that the converts were imprisoned for their own protection against the violence of the populace, which they had either excited or were in danger of exciting.

Your memorialists are perfectly assured that this allegation has no satisfactory foundation in the facts of the case, and that the apprehended popular disturbance was little else than a gratuitous and exaggerated surmise. Beside that, it will be apparent to every one that it is as dangerous to admit such a plea as it is always easy to frame it.

It is particularly objected by the Ottoman Government, that missionary operations have been carried on in the khans, or, as they are sometimes called, the inns of the city, places to which mixed multitudes resort, so that the public peace is endangered, and in which in former times, it said nothing of the kind was attempted.

But your memorialists are able to state, on the contrary, that for more than a quarter of a century the missionaries have been accustomed to rent rooms in the khans, as convenient places for meeting those persons who wished to come to them for religious inquiry.

Dr. STRANE made some remarks, and Earl RUSSELL, in reply, said: The subject you have brought under my attention is one to which I have paid much attention for a very considerable time—one, no doubt, of the highest importance, and one, at the same time, of considerable difficulty, both as to the application of principles and as to the facts and what has actually taken place. The Turkish Government believe that their country is remarkable for its toleration; they say that it is unequaled in that, although the Turkish Government would bear no comparison with some other Governments in regard to its general progress, that with regard to religious toleration they consider it may compare with any other in Europe, and that it is, in fact, their superior. Whatever may be the value of that profession, I must say that what has taken place this summer has been totally inconsistent with religious liberty, and with those professions, as it seems to me. I have said it is a difficult matter, both as regards the facts that have occurred and as to the application of the principles of religious liberty. With regard to the facts, the Turkish Government say there were very great apprehensions for the disturbance of the public peace. We must feel that whilst endeavoring to promote the belief in Christianity in Turkey, that it is desirable to do so without exciting a disturbance, and, above all, to avoid giving rise to such horrible scenes as those that took place in Syria a few years ago, owing to the violent fanaticism of those who conceived that their religion was being assailed. Now, I find that the Hatti HUMAYOUN says—"As all religions are freely professed in my dominions, none of my subjects shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion he professes, nor shall he be molested in the exercise of it." Now, that appears to be so defined as to justify Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE'S observation as to the Imperial charter. It appears to me to justify any man in changing his religion. It seems to me that, in the first place, they cannot dispute, and they do not in terms dispute, that persons who are Protestants, Mahomedans, Christians, or any other denomination may change their religion, and attend the churches in which the service is performed in accordance with their opinions and belief. The Turkish Government says that persons can have churches and chapels wherein to perform Divine service, and where they shall not be molested. Another question that arises is with regard to the distribution of the Bible. I confess it appears to me that it is impossible, without an infringement of religious liberty, to prevent the offering of Bibles to be read. It is quite true that we should not make any attack on the Mahomedan religion—that could not be allowed—but this is the pure mode of faith offered to persons and the Government has not the right to say in offering the pure mode of faith we are attacking their religion. Therefore, I have contended with the Turkish Government, through the diplomatic ministers, that the distribution of the Bible ought to be unmolested. Another question is with regard to the rooms in the khans. Here again I met with the same difficulty on the question of fact, because it is stated by the Turkish Government that in those khans, which are public places, the preaching is carried on and attacks made on the Mahomedan religion; and then, on the other hand, it is stated that the places in the khans where this preaching took place were shut up, and were not public places at all, that the rooms were private rooms hired by persons who there attended. The whole matter in that case would depend on the manner in which that was done, and whether these rooms were actually private rooms; because on our part we must take care if we wish to avoid a disturbance in Turkey, to avoid any interruption of the progress that has hitherto there taken place; we must avoid, I say, anything that the Turkish Government can fairly fix upon us as a cause of the disturbance of the public peace or as an interference with their regular Government and their established Church. Because although however wrong we say we consider the Mahomedan religion to be, every Government we must expect will support its own religion. We support the right to maintain Christianity as part and parcel of the law of our land. We punish persons guilty of open insults against it. We should likewise interfere if there was anything like a disturbance in the public streets, caused by giving out religious opinions in such a way as to disturb the peace. Therefore, I think that in whatever we urge on the Turkish Government, we can never urge on them that they should allow that which is inconsistent with the common respect that should be paid to established law and established religion. Referring to the passage from Sir HENRY BULWER'S letter, which is quoted in the memorial, I do not understand it that he adopts this view, but that it is a representation of the views of the Turkish Government. He says: "The Ottoman Government is willing to allow Protestants and all Christians to exercise their own religion in the Ottoman dominions in churches, or quietly at home; but it will not allow any attempts, public or private, to assail the Musselman religion. It will allow Musselmans to become Christians, but it will not allow them, any more than it will other Christians, to go about speaking publicly against Mohamedanism." Now, I cannot, I confess, myself understand the distinction that is made by those who are not favorable to religious liberty, and against whose doctrines and practices I have sometimes had to remonstrate. They say: "We have no objection to persons having their own religious convictions, but we will not allow them to try and persuade others." It appears to me, if a person has a religious conviction, and he is allowed to have it, he acquires with it the right that he may attend a place of worship in a proper place. He acquires also a right to tell others of his conviction, and in the abundance of his conviction to state the arguments in favor of his view. I do not understand a religious liberty that does not allow persons privately to assail the religion they think erroneous. If you carry it beyond that—if you say persons acquire the right to go into public places and to distribute books containing statements in terms insulting to the established religion of the country, that is another question, and one I should be at present unwilling to enter into. I have stated my general opinions on this subject, and I have certainly endeavored to point out to the Turkish Government the great pressure against religious liberty that seems to us to have been at this moment exercised, and I trust, gentleman, with your support, I shall be able to urge on the Turkish Government to allow full religious liberty in the Turkish dominions. And I trust I may tell them at the same time that the Protestant religious bodies of this country, who are most desirous to propogate the Christian religion, will at the same time do so with that respect to the established religion which is due from one friendly nation to another. And above all, I hope that this enjoyment of religious liberty will not be made a means of disturbance, still less of disorder and bloodshed. [Cheers.]

Mr. A. N. SHAW—Will your lordship ask for the release of the three men who are in confinement?

Earl RUSSELL—I forgot that point; but by the last dispatch I think I was informed they were released.

Dr. STRANE—Yes, they were released from prison and then banished.

Sir H. VERNEY said what they desired was that the influence of England should be used, as Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had used it, and that the English Ambassador should be informed that that was the desire of Her Majesty's Government. When the propriety of having an American representative to protect the interests of the American missionaries in Turkey was considered, it was held by them that it was quite unnecessary, as Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, by his vigor, his firmness, and his sense of justice, would protect them, as he did every other denomination and class threatened with oppression.

Earl RUSSELL.—I have said Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE deserves the greatest honor for what he has done in Turkey.

Sir H. VERNEY.—All we desire is that his spirit should remain there in the present ambassador, and that he should be assured that in carrying out Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE'S policy he should have the support of the British Government.

Dr. STRANE, having thanked Earl RUSSELL for his courtesy, and the encouragement he had offered them in his address, the deputation then withdrew, apparently satisfied with their interview.

The Sailors' Fair at Boston.

The grand National Sailors' Fair to be held in Boston during this week and next, was opened last Wednesday evening with complete success. It is held in the spacious and elegant Boston Theatre. The audience present at the opening was a large and exceedingly brilliant one. It drew together, says the Boston *Courier*, "men of all parties and ranks in life, united in a common purpose—to aid in the establishment of a Sailors' Home for Seamen and Mariners disabled in the naval service of their country. All differences of opinion, of policy, in the conduct of the war, were laid aside for this grand and noble occasion. An imperative need exists for a "Home" for the brave seamen who have perilled their lives in their country's defence, and become disabled for further service. That is enough. It is a call to arouse every generous sympathy; it is an opportunity, for which we should feel grateful, to testify, in some degree, our regard for the navy,—its commanders and its men,—which has done so much for the honor of the country and to maintain its flag and the call has been responded to in a manner worthy of the men and women of New-England, who have devoted themselves to the work of raising funds for the support of an adequate establishment for our disabled and worn tars.

The fair itself is said to surpass anything yet held in Boston. Contributions of rare and costly articles, of arms and trophies, of models and designs, of everything, in short, that is attractive, interesting, showy or useful, crowd the tables, which are placed in every part of the grand edifice. The effect of the whole display is said to be magnificent; and our Boston friends modestly suggest that it need not shrink from a comparison with our own Metropolitan Fair.

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

The dedicatory speech was made by Mr. EVERETT. He was received with great applause, and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Sharing with you the deep regret which I know you must feel, that you are not to have the gratification of listening, this evening, to his Excellency, whose voice is never heard without interest and emotion, I will, nevertheless, say that if there is any cause which could dispense with his advocacy or that of any other man, it is the cause which has brought us together this evening. [Applause.] Mr. RICH, ladies and gentlemen, has unfolded to you the object of this enterprise in so satisfactory a manner, and the motives which should induce us to promote and favor it, that it is not necessary for me to say much upon that subject. Not only in what he stated to you this evening, but in the circular of the Managing Committee, was the designated object of this enterprise stated in full.

At the commencement of the war, ladies and gentlemen, the entire naval force of the United States, as far as the number of seamen was concerned, was but 7,600. In the short interval of four years, the number has swelled to over 50,000—between 50,000 and 55,000. It is well known that in order to gain a permanent admission into the naval asylums and hospitals established by the United States it is necessary to have been in the service twenty years. Now, I pray you, ladies and gentlemen, to consider the consequences of this—that out of 50,000 (taking the number of seamen at its lowest estimate) now in the service of the United States, which, when the iron-clads in process of construction at this time shall be completed, will be increased to 60,000 or 65,000—I pray you consider that on the estimate of 50,000 alone there will be 42,400 which can never cross the threshold of one of these establishments of the United States, as a permanent inmate, until the year 1881, 1882, 1883 or 1834. I pray you to consider this, that of all these gallant men now in the service of the United States who have achieved the successes of this war, who have followed these heroes now on the platform to victory, seven-eighths of the number will have to wait ten, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen years before one of them can enter as a permanent inmate of the marine hospitals of the United States. Now, my friends, I pray you to consider what these men, left in this condition—what they have done, what they are now going for us. I am not one of those that institute comparisons between the two branches of the service, nor rob our noble armies of a single wreath of the laurels they have so richly earned, to give it to the navy. Both arms of the service have covered themselves with glory—that is a vulgar phrase—they have both done their duty to their country, done it nobly, done it separately. Each arm of the service has its peculiar exposures, its peculiar merits; and Heaven forbid that we should honor one at the expense of the other; but when I think what the navy has done for the country; when I think of the exploit of the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads; when I think of the brave fellows who fought the guns of the *Cumberland* until the water rose to her main hatch, and half their number went down to a watery grave; when I think of the glorious success achieved on the Atlantic, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi and the other inland rivers, not forgetting that noble exploit of Capt. WINSLOW, [cheers for WINSLOW;] when I think of this, my friends, I cannot but ask myself whether we have done all for those brave men that we ought to do, whether it is enough to pay them for these achievements with sounding cheers and empty praise. Why, ladies and gentlemen, when the *Brooklyn* the other day, lay in the Navy-yard at Charlestown, I went on board her at the invitation of her Captain, I saw upon the poop deck of that vessel the stains of blood where a man was cut in two by the ricocheting of a shell, three feet from where the Captain stood, which swept another gallant fellow into the sea. I saw a hole there so large that I could have crept into it myself almost, made by a shell that lighted upon the deck amid a group of some twenty officers and men, bearing, of course, death to several of them; among others to a poor fellow who had been badly wounded before, and brought down for safety between decks. I should like to know whether it would have encouraged those brave men if the officer nearest them had said, 'Fight away, nineteen or twenty years hence your country will do something for you.' Our blockading vessels are rendering an important service to the country, and I wish some of those stay-at-home critics who are so fond of railing at the navy for not accomplishing what they know to be impossible, would try it themselves, and go down into Charleston harbor and pass a week in one of the iron-clads blockading that port, where the thermometer stands at 130 degrees; or if he prefers a sailing vessel, let him go to the blockading squadron at the mouth of Cape Fear River, and let him turn out at midnight to reef topsails. Let him do this, and he will know a little better what blockading is. Ah! but the prize money; that is the great compensation, the great cure-all for the hardships of seamen's life. If the prize is of less force than the captor, which must almost always be the case, then the United States helps herself to one-half; then the fees of the officials, the expenses of adjudication—not here in Boston, Mr. DANA; I don't mean that! the loss by delay and by that most singular operation by which bales of cotton and barrels of turpentine evaporate up chimney; these eat very deeply into the proceeds, and then poor Jack's share falls pretty soon into the hands of land sharks—not always, but much too often.

Mr. EVERETT was followed by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM and Hon. JOHN P. HALE. At the close of Mr. HALE'S remarks nine cheers were given for the army and navy. Capt. WINSLOW and his associate officers of the *Kearsarge*, were then presented to the audience by the Chairman, and greeted with loud applause. Capt. WINSLOW briefly returned his thanks for the hearty reception, and expressed the wish that the people might be animated with like enthusiasm in supporting the fair. Capt. WORDEN, of the original Monitor, and Admiral STRINGHAM, the hero of the first brilliant naval achievement of the war, at Hatteras, were successively introduced, and received with hearty demonstrations of welcome. This closed the exercises upon the platform.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Confession of a Ringleader—What the Rebels Meant to do in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE PLOT.

A force of about four hundred men—K. G. C.'s—bushwhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled at Chicago, and with them an attack was to be made on Camp Douglas on Monday evening, for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. WALSH, with one hundred and fifty men, was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man, whose name we may not now furnish, with two hundred was to take the west side. The operation to be superintended by MARMADUKE, who was to have the remaining fifty men as a reserve corps ready to act where wanted. The programme was to break down the fence and stampede the twelve hundred prisoners, who were all ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way best known to themselves. The prisoners were to be armed as rapidly as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured, and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack was made as concerted; and, indeed, there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

With MARMADUKE at their head, the rebels were to march into the city and take possession of the courthouse and square as the base of offensive operations. They were then to take possession of the polls, voting in each precinct, and preventing the deposition in the ballot-box of any other than the MCCLELLAN ticket. This being accomplished, and a majority in the State thus secured, they were to proceed at once to the work of destruction. All the banks were to be robbed, the stores gutted, and then fire set to the principal buildings; for the purpose of controlling this latter phase of the business, the water-plugs had all been marked and a force detailed to set the water running so as to empty the mains and exhaust the water supply. The telegraph wires were to be cut on the first onset, and then fire set to the railroad depots, the elevator, the shipping, &c. The persons of the leading Union men in the city were to be seized, and they, with the plunder, marched off southward.

It was believed that with this force of nearly thirteen thousand men, the city could be so quickly overwhelmed as that effective opposition would be impossible, and that they could then, under their leader MARMADUKE, march in any direction with perfect impunity.

The scheme was well concocted. It lacked only one essential—a successful issue. Thank Providence that it was denied them. They had assembled here, as per programme, and had the arrests been delayed a single day, it would have been too late—the oft-repeated threat would have been executed, and rivers of blood would have run in the streets of Chicago. No one can doubt that, had they once commenced active operations, they would have been joined by a sufficiently large number of Chicago disloyalists to have made a clean sweep of the city and reduce it to a heap of ashes.

WALSH is completely unmanned—broken down by his sudden arrest, the complete exposure of the treasonable conspiracy into which he has been led, made the dupe of persons more designing than himself, who have manufactured out of him a genuine cat's-paw. He evidently feels that his only chance of safety is to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and expose the villains who have over-persuaded him into this net. He now sees the deep guilt of the whole transaction, and the depth of the gulf on whose brink he has been toying.

MARMADUKE has made a partial confession, or rather a series of admissions, which so far as they go fully substantiate Mr. WALSH'S statements, and leave no doubt that the conspiracy was fully as diabolical in its character as is represented above. He has made these statements to a man who formerly served under him, and whom he still supposes to be in the rebel interest.

Prominent citizens of Chicago have been arrested for complicity in this plot. The *Tribune* says:

ARRESTS—ARMS DISCOVERED.

Calling to his aid the police force of the city, Col. B. J. SWEET, commandant of the post, proceeded, a little after midnight, to the important work of making the arrests. Capt. NELSON and force proceeded to the residence of Dr. EDWARDS, a "Peace Democrat," No. 70 Adams-street, where was found the rebel Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, a brother of the rebel General of that name. He was secured. A detachment of military and police visited the Richmond House, capturing there the rebel Col. G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL, MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, and J. T. SHANKS, an exchanged rebel prisoner, who for some time was employed in the Surgeon's Department at Camp Douglas. Another detachment proceeded to the residence of the notorious BUCKNER S. MORRIS, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court, and later BUCKINRIDGE candidate for Governor of Illinois. He filled the office of Treasurer to the Sons of Liberty. Still another detachment called on CHARLES WALSH, residing near Camp Douglas, a recent candidate for Sheriff of the county, and found there Capt. CANTRELL, and a private named CHARLES TRAVERSE, both belonging to the rebel service; these were arrested as spies. Further search showed that WALSH was a Brigadier-General of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," and in his house were secreted three hundred double-barreled guns, loaded and capped, each barrel containing from eighteen to twenty-two buckshot; five hundred navy revolvers, also loaded and capped, and two large boxes of single-barreled guns. These, of course, were confiscated, and WALSH was numbered on the list of prisoners. Another party also proceeded to WALKER'S building, on Dearborn-street, adjoining the Matteson House, where they captured two large boxes of guns, there concealed. Two prominent Democrats, one of them a candidate for high office, who have suites of rooms close at hand, though living, one of them in the West, and the other in the North division, were not arrested.

This was all done before the early gray of the morning had heralded the approach of day. It was the result of a simultaneous movement. Its results are thus comprehensively described in the despatch sent off to Col. SWEET and Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK, at Springfield. It is dated at four o'clock in the morning:

"Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel prisoners of war and citizens in connection with them:

Col. G. St. LEGER GRENFEL, MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, in company with J. T. SHANKS, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, brother of Gen. MARMADUKE; Brig.-Gen. CHARLES WALSH, of the Sons of Liberty; Capt. CANTRILL, of MORGAN'S command, and CHARLES TRAVERSE (butternut,) arrested in WALSH'S house, in which was found two cart-loads of large-sized revolvers, loaded and capped, and two hundred stand of muskets and ammunition.

Also, seized two guns concealed in a room in this city.

Also, arrested Judge BUCK MORRIS, Treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, having complete proof of his assisting SHANKS to escape, and plotting to release prisoners at this camp.

Most of these rebel officers were in the city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release the prisoners of war at this camp."

Interesting Incident of Election Day.

A CENTENNARIAN AT THE POLLS IN STURBRIDGE, MASS.

Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS, of Sturbridge, Mass., who is 104 years, 4 months and 9 days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers. Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the "old soldier of the revolution."

Col. EDWARD PHILLIPS, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here and "still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and one for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hand, and in an audible and deep-toned bass voice, said: "I shall take the one for ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The town then voted that the chairman of the selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for WASHINGTON for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Our very memorable and highly respected fellow-citizen, Deacon JOHN PHILLIPS, who is *this day one hundred and four years four months and nine days old*, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree; and,

Whereas, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential Electors, and State, county and town officers; therefore

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of our Government.

Death of Hon. John P. Elton.

WATERBURY, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Hon. JOHN P. ELTON, one of the Electors at Large chosen on Tuesday, an influential and prominent citizen of this place, died to-day at 11 o'clock.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

Second-hand Safes,

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH,

At No. 100 Malden-lane.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,

BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 511 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

The New Ten Dollar Patent Sewing Machine, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.

J. P. RICHTER, Gen'l Agent, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 226 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 714 Broadway, N. Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Royal Havana Lottery.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 693 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,

No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAYAUD—BARMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, by the Right Rev. Bishop Talbott, at the Church of the Annunciation, GEORGE D. BAYAUD and JOSEPHINE, daughter of Harvey Barmore, all of this city.

DAVIS—CRAGIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. HENRY C. DAVIS and Miss GEORGIANA E. CRAGIN, all of this city. No cards.

FIELDING—STONE.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., MANTLE FIELDING, of New-York, and ANNA M. STONE, of Philadelphia.

HUGHES—HEATH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., T. W. B. HUGHES, formerly of Dudley, England, and LIZZIE, eldest daughter of A. H. Heath, M. D., of New-York.

☞ Birmingham, Dudley and Wolverhampton, Eng., papers please copy.

MCKEACHIE—ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. James Harper, THOMAS MCKEACHIE and ROBENA N. ROBERTSON, all of that city.

PARKER—NISBET.—In Washington, D. C., on Monday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Hall, GEO. S. PARKER, formerly of New-York, and ALICE, daughter of the late Michael Nisbet, of Philadelphia.

WHITNEY—YOUNG.—At the residence of Frederic C. Jones, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., JOHN R. WHITNEY, of Philadelphia, Penn., and MARY GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Guilford D. Young, of this city.

DIED.

BERNAULT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Madame ADEL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON OF middle age, thoroughly competent, a situation as nursery governess; is capable of taking an infant from its birth, and raising it without the aid of the mother; would take the entire care of a family of growing children; she is a first-class housekeeper; can give the most unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, Mrs. M. E. G., at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a private family; is competent to take the charge of a gentleman's residence, or an infant from its birth; best of reference. Address A. D. S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, take charge of an infant from its birth, and dress ladies' hair; has the best city references. Can be seen for three days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A good situation for an excellent seamstress, who understands the use of a machine, and is now in her employ; best recommendations. Apply at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 40 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is accustomed to the care of children and chamberwork; excellent city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last place; the country preferred. Apply at No. 296 7th av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of city reference; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at No. 259 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts, in the fancy-store, for two days; best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, to do chamberwork and sew, or take care of children and sew; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 232 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as thorough laundress; does fluting and finery neatly; or as chambermaid and fine washer; wages $10; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or regular laundress; understands fluting; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 148 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN FROM the South, a situation as child's nurse or lady's nurse, or lady's maid; has been accustomed to traveling with ladies; is a competent hairdresser; speaks French. Inquire at No. 216 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL A SITUATION AS general servant or plain cook; a good washer and ironer; an excellent baker; can do chamberwork; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHwoman as nurse or as chambermaid and waitress; would do fine washing; has best of references; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in city or country, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; lost her own baby three months old. Call at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Call at No. 302 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 61 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing or as nurse; five years' reference from her last place. Address No. 299 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY WOman a situation; is a first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., for 2days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 42 West 14th-st., where she has lived for the last seven years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; city reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; best of reference from her last place. Call at 172 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as housekeeper, or to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 79 Sackett-st, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family, and has no objections to go to the country in the Summer; the best of city reference. Inquire at No. 287 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER, a place; understands all kinds of fancy work. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as general house servant. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in the city or country. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; understands her business; good references. Call at 232 6th-av., above 15th-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

COLORED DOMESTICS—FROM THE SOUTH, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 21.

TO LADY DRESSMAKERS—THE FATHER of an only child, a girl of 15 or 16 years, is anxious to leave her with some one where she would or could remain as one of the family while learning, the trade; has some knowledge of it. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., where she can be seen.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man; has the best of reference; will make himself useful if required. Address J. M., Box No. 206 Times Office, or No. 211 West 25th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A thorough coachman; but is not acquainted with the city, and don't deem himself able to fill that capacity; the best of old country references given. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man, as coachman, groom, &c.; can do gardening, milking, &c., if required; country preferred; ten years' good references. Call or address H. W., No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of city references from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 381 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; would make himself useful on a small place; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 264 4th-av., near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of long experience with horses; can produce satisfactory references for capability and character. Address J. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE boy between 16 and 17 years of age, to tend a bar; can write a fair hand, and can get my uncle to recommend me. Address J. H., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; the best of City reference given. Apply at J R. FINIGAN'S, No. 124 Clinton-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. THE ADVERtisers have a furnished house in the country which their tastes impel them to use, and would like the assistance in domestic affairs, and the society of a small family, or party, composed mostly of females. It is not intended to include invalids, or any too old, unintelligent or cramped, to be capable of progress, too genteel to do most of their work, or that may be obliged to resort to gossiping, evening meetings, or other public performances to relieve ennui.

We can assure advantages for country recreation at all hours; and trust that we have as much liberality and refinement as a moderate income, Christian morals, and an aversion to liquors, copperheads, tobacco, and gross food may indicate.

Answers to this will not be unnecessarily exposed; and should contain particulars of interest, and a reference that may preclude suspicion of matrimonial speculation or trifling. Address

DAVID and JONATHAN, Springfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER—A YOUNG MAN of unexceptionable character, that fully understands double-entry book-keeping and a good penman, to take full charge of a set of books in a wholesale grocery-house; best of references required. Address A. S. H. & R., Box No. 188 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIRST-RATE character, competent to keep books and attend to the business of a coal office; must bring proper recommendations. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 71 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

AT NO. 713 BROADWAY—LADIES WANTed to take lessons in hairwork, Berlin wool work, superior styles, silk embroidery, &c. Class opens Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further information, call at Room No. 19, No. 713 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO ERRANDS; SALARY $100; one residing with his parents may apply, in his own hand-writing, to Mr. A., Box No. 1,819 New-York Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 264 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as a newspaper wrapper writer, wishes to obtain a situation as a wrapper-writer or copyist. Address J. D., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSE (FRENCH PREFERRED) who is a seamstress and can cut children's clothes. Apply at No. 174 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT AND ACTIVE ERRAND boy in a lawyer's office. Address C., No. 140 Times Office, with references and specimen of handwriting.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—An energetic, active man, experienced in jobbing dry goods to close cash buyers. Liberal compensation and a permanent engagement to an approved man. TERRY, DAVIS & CO., No. 100 Chambers-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
85 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,917 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.

Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON, Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Will sell At their Salesrooms, No. 36 Pine-st., On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864, At 11 o'clock A. M., the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:

20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
20,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,000 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale. It includes parlor suites, of various styles and coverings, library and dining-room suites, very superb rosewood and black walnut chamber suites, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, rosewood etageres, centre-tables, buffets, extension-tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, chairs, &c. Sale absolute for cash. Goods packed for shipping.

HARDWARE TRADE SALES AND AUCTION ROOMS, No. 55 Beekman-st.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms

HARDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, SKATES, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,

in variety, and in lots to suit city and country buyers.

ALSO, GUNS, RIFLES AND GUN MATERIALS.

ALSO, A RETAILER'S STOCK OF GENERAL HARDWARE.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

BY H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864 AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment of new and second-hand rosewood pianos, rosewood and mahogany suites, furniture, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets, blackwalnut wardrobe, blackwalnut secretary bookcase, hair and straw mattresses, feather pillows, &c.; also choice lot of illustrated books, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FRENCH PLATE glass mirror, with cornices, marble slab and brackets. Can be seen at No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 4,534 New-York Post-office.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—FOUR NEW high-pressure engines complete, 7 inches bore of cylinder, 12 inches stroke. These engines are plain and substantial, built for durability, and suitable for the oil wells; can be used either horizontally or vertically. Also, one vertical oscillating engine, 8 inches cylinder, 20 inches stroke, perfectly new. Can be seen at the office of SAMUEL SNEDEN, foot of Quay-st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENgine, from 6 to 10 horse power. Apply to JOSEPH WOOD & CO., No. 162 Greenwich-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES NAVY, as prescribed in the present regulations of the U. S. Navy Department. Fully illustrated. Price $2. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of $2 24, by

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

Dealers in Arms, Military Goods, &c., &c., No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. by Dr. TRALL; 300 engravings; 1,000 pages, with glossary. Table of contents and index complete. $4 50. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

☞ All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Phrenology, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 44 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

LOST AND FOUND.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost or stolen at Fall River Depot, in Boston, on Thursday, 4th inst., steamboat train, a single stone DIAMOND SHANK PIN, weighing 3¾ karrets, a little out of color, with slight flaw, set in gold and black enamel; the stone can be identified by many persons, both in this city and Boston. Any person returning the same to No. 85 Milk-st., Boston, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. HENRY A. HALL.

LOST—FIVE CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF the Oil City Petroleum Company, Nos. 36 to 40 inclusive; were dropped yesterday, 9th inst., in Wall-st. or vicinity. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to C. C. PINKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st. Transfer has been stopped.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON,

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES POLLOCK, of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, of Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P., of Canada.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., BANKERS FOR THE COMPANY, OR AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate,
Manhattan,	Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson,	Consolidated,
Germania,	Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
McKinley,	Alleghany,
Guild Farm,	Oceanic,

Seneca Reservation.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM BOARD.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK. NO. 240 BROADWAY.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.

D. L. ROSS, President,
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, can be obtained by applying to

A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, No. 153 Broadway,

from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864.

GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale BONDS OF COUNTY OF ELDORADO, City of Placerville, and First Mortgage Bonds PLACERVILLE AND SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Interest at ten per cent, in gold.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 7th instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATH. HAYDEN.	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOS. M. COOPER,	O. W. WOODFORD,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAM. R. PLATT,

BENJ. W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the Board THIS DAY, NATH. HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER, Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE COLUMBIA BANK (CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the "National Currency Bank," of New-York City, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Thompson Brothers as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, WM. R. FOSDICK, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Caleb Barstow, Esq., resigned.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner Wall and William sts, on MONDAY, the 14th day of November. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE, viz.: Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Grand-street and Forty-second-street and Dry Dock and East Broadway, by

S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st., up stairs

C. H. HITCHCOCK, LATE LECTURER in Amherst College, Geologist to the State of Maine, &c., examines coal, oil, copper, gold and other mineral lands. Office for consultation, No. 37 Park-row.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF Holman Gold Mining Company Stock at $2 per share. Apply to T. H. NEVILLE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank,

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities, No. 38 Wall-st., receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

Note Brokers and dealers in all forms of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 44 Pine-st.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☞

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-street.

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.

30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. .... New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL .... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. .... New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER .... Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. .... New-York.
J. T. SANGER .... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH .... New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000, IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 3,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.

Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON .... 229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY .... 260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING .... 363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE .... 8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN .... 237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

In first-class Companies for sale, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS for the sale of the "7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased, and on hand, for sale.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

United States Telegraph,
Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
Adams Express Stock, &c., &c., &c.

wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILroad Company stock; Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company stock; La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage Bonds, &c., &c., wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

COUNTY BONDS ISSUED FOR BOUNTIES WANTED—By GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

Corner 28th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY.

A. M. WOOD, President.
O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.

S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 68 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 160 beautiful building spots; is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New-York; is known as the Ames farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 19th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles' drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 195 West-st., New-York.

DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

ELLIS DUNN.

FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM, WITH PLEASANT RESIDENCE, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.—Contains 96 acres, superior land, under high culture, very conveniently watered by two fine streams; handsome situation and excellent neighborhood. Inquire of E. MONROE, (firm Ball, Black & Co.,) or T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., New-York, or estate of Dr. WORTMAN, East Fishkill, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKlyn property or a farm, a beautiful property at Elizabeth. Wanted, 100 small farms on the line of the different railroads, within fifty miles of New-York.

GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE, letting houses, collecting rent, &c., by a thorough business man, who has an office in Wall-st., and spare time to devote to the business; satisfactory references given. Address L. M., Box No. 186 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop brown-stone house, with or without furniture, in 46th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.; a bargain; possession; others, $8,000 to $35,000 and upward; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA basement brick house and lot, on 5th-av., south of 34th-st., with all of the modern improvements, in good order, with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—A FEW MORE WELL-located plots of lots on this new avenue—which is now a part of the Central Park—for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 25x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR White Plains depot, with substantial house and outbuildings. Offered very low, on liberal terms.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

TWENTY HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKlyn, on Clermont, Carlton, Lafayette and Gates avs., and Adelphi, Cumberland and Oxford sts. Prices low. THOS. WELWOOD, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TWO FURnished rooms, to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONnecticut, finely situated near the depot, to rent until the 1st of May. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM adjoining, on second story, front, unfurnished, without board, for one person, between 8th and 20th sts., east of Broadway, in a private family. Address J. T. K., Box No. 141 Times Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman, wife and one child; three rooms on second floor, with conveniences; location below 25th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife wish to engage permanent board in a respectable private family, centrally located, above 14th-st. They require a nicely furnished room and bedroom, connecting, on second or third floor, second floor preferred, and every convenience of a good home. First-class references given and required. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. D. C., Box No. 1,843 Post-office, New-York City.

FULL BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family or first-class boarding-house, for four grown persons, with parlor and two bed-rooms, having pantries with use of bath-room on second story; location between 4th and 6th avs. 14th and 30th sts; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3, 507 Post-office, with full particulars.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

TO LET.—A VERY ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suite of apartments on parlor floor, in a private family, with or without board, with every accommodation. Also, on second floor, a very handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom. Location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 12 Waverley-place, two doors from New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, FROM the 15th inst., at No. 42 West 19th-st., a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, second story, front, to a gentleman and wife; no children taken.

AT NO. 57 WEST 24TH-STREET.—THE second floor and front room, third floor, with board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NO. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE, CHARLES A. MINTON, EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange. EDWARD D. GARESCHE, CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SIMONSON & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

GEORGE SIMONSON, LEWIS M. BROWN.

In consequence of a desire on the part of many of my friends that I should attend more thoroughly to the developments of large petroleum interests in New-York State, (in which the late firm of SIMONSON & BROWN have a large share,) I have withdrawn from the late firm, and may be found at the office, No. 11 Johnston Building, No. 30 Broad-st. Mr. GEO. SIMONSON will continue the stock business at No. 24 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. LOUIS M. BROWN.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY..........Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR......Nelson..........Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA......Jayne..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR......Nelson..........Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA......Jayne..........Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR......(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power
Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
Dec. 3..........NORTH STAR..........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

REGULAR LINE
For Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C.
The first-class iron steamship
MELVILLE, WALLINGTON, Master,
will leave pier as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & RATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passengers leaving this port may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—TWO SHIFTING-TOP wagons; price $100 and $125. Apply to WM. FLANDRAU, No. 128 Elizabeth-st., near Broome.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST stands in Brooklyn; now doing a business of $75,000 a year. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.
For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.
New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.
☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Truste
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 20, 1864.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 6-OCTAVE ROUND corner rosewood piano-forte, and a black walnut bedstead, marble-plate tables, sofa, carpets, and several other splendid articles of household furniture, on account of giving up housekeeping. Inquire at D. WILLIAMS', first brick house on the southwest side of 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., for one week.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.—cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—The entire parlor floor on 24th-st. to let, with or without private table. Also, one second story front parlor and bedroom on 4th-av. These apartments can be obtained on advantageous terms by desirable parties. Transient board $3 per day; monthly board for man and wife from $25 to $75 per week fire and gas included. Single person $12.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory; payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL, corner 21st-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $107 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—A SENIOR class will be organized at once. Students entering at or before Jan. 1, 1865, who have studied law elsewhere for one year, may be graduated in June, 1865, and are entitled to admission to the Bar. Lectures at 4 P. M. For information, apply at the New-York University, to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Head of Law Faculty.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

A MEMBER OF VINER'S THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires to spend a portion of his time in teaching, either as private tutor or in a school. Qualifications: a collegiate education and experience in teaching. Address Room No. 21, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—MALE TEACHER FOR PUBLIC school, New-Jersey; classical teacher for school near city; lady for music and drawing, and one for English and drawing. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Class now forming for children, to meet once a week on SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 10½.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S!
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 5TH-AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Monday, Nov. 21.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES ARE now open at the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M., for ladies, misses and masters.

MEETINGS.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting in aid of the objects of this association will be held THIS EVENING, in the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Addresses by Hon. Joseph Hoxie, and Rev. Drs. Haynes and Mitchell.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.—AN IMPORtant business meeting of this Society will be held at No. 160 East 14th-st., this (FRIDAY) morning at 11 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested.
M. J. VALENTINE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cosens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
Open at 7¼. Overture 7¾.
ROSEDALE
having been received on its revival with the greatest enthusiasm, and the demand for seats increasing on each representation, is announced for THIS EVENING, and SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY next.
Morton's great comedy,
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM,
will be acted for the first time in this theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is also in preparation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
(NOT NIBLO'S THEATRE.)
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1864.
Mrs. O'NEILL, the brilliant IRISH SOPRANO, universally admitted to be the worthy successor of Catharine Hayes, will give her second grand concert, which will comprise selections from the Italian and English opera and the
MELODIES OF IRELAND,
assisted by the following artists:
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON. Signor BEME.
Mr. FRANK GILDER. Mr. J. O'NEILL.
Tickets to be had at Niblo's Saloon, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond & Co.

ZENOBIA,
QUEEN OF PALMYRA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STATUE,
BY
HARRIETT HOSMER,
will be on exhibition on and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, at the FINE ART INSTITUTE,
DERBY GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway,
From 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Single admission 25 cents.
Package tickets for One Dollar.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864,
"LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER."
Comedy in four acts, by M. E. Augier. Reserved seats, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 11,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production,
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THEATRICAL NOTICE.—TO MANAGERS and "Stars" generally. The new three-act play entitled, LARIMIE; or, UNION MAN OF THE SOUTH, will be ready in a few days. Managers will be furnished with a printed synopsis and selections, on MONDAY or TUESDAY next. It is only adapted to first-class Theatres, and "Stars" of the highest order.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.—Use "The Concentrated Cure;" the only reliable remedy; price per mail $1; send for a pamphlet containing full particulars—sent free. Address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS, OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING,
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S TRIBE OF INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
EVENING, AT 7½.
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES 7½.
LAST NIGHT
this season of the
GREAT SPECIAL BILL.
Remember!
LAST NIGHT
this season of
TOODLES AND DE BOOTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING being the last night but ten of the most brilliant engagement ever performed in New-York.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear for the fiftieth time in his great role of
DE BOOTS,
in the charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND!
which, on each repetition, is received with renewed demonstrations of delight.
One hundred and eighteenth night in New-York alone of
CLARKE'S TOODLES,
which has awoke more joyous laughter, and afforded more genuine delight to
INNUMERABLE THOUSANDS,
than any performance of modern times.
SATURDAY,
first and only time this season of Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
in which Mr. J. S. CLARKE will sustain the character of Bob Brierly.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK
TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSH BUTTERBY..........in..........VICTIMS
AND
SOLON SHINGLE..........in....PEOPLE'S LAWYER
The most masterly comic characterizations of modern times, and which, notwithstanding their altogether unprecedented run,
Continue to crowd the house nightly.
Continue to crowd the house nightly.
OWENS IN A NEW BILL NEXT WEEK.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
CONUNDRUM CONTEST TO-NIGHT.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7½.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MELVILLE AND HIS SONS,
NEW POLISH ENTREE.
NEW NEW
COMIC PANTOMIMES AND INTERLUDES.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING ACTS.
Young Carpenter, The Talleen Brothers, Olma, Molique, Young Nicolo, and all
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY.

NOTICE.—HIPPOTHEATRON.—Mr. HENRY COOKE with his wondrous troupe of
DOG AND MONKEY ACTORS,
is engaged, and will shortly appear.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will a every day, during the present week, in the Chamber the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
1. "THE OLD MAID."
A Humorous and Highly Scientific Lecture.
TUESDAY NEXT, NOV. 15, 1864.
2. "THE FORTUNE OF MISFORTUNE,"
A Domestic Story.
Illustrated by a series of Tableau Vivants.
TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864.
3. "MRS. SLOWCOMB AT THE OPERA."
A Humorous Narration of Personal Experiences.
TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1864.
With a view to prevent the overcrowding of the hall this season, a limited number of reserved seats will be issued, which can be obtained at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Jones', (late Crowen's,) No. 843 Broadway; and Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.
The regular opera nights during the next week will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
No Matinée on Saturday, Nov. 19.
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.
IL POLIUTO. IL POLIUTO.
With its unparalleled cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, in her unrivaled rôle of Paolina.
MASSIMILIANI, in his celebrated character of Poliutus.
BELLINI, in his great character of Severus.
WEINLICH as Callisthenes.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
Positively only night of Donizetti's
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
With an extraordinarily brilliant cast.
GRAND OPERA IN BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 19.
In active rehearsal,
DON SEBASTIANO.
The regular sale of seats will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY, NOV. 11,
LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN,
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name,)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
Preparations are being made on the most extended scale for the production of a
GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
with entirely new scenery, machinery, costumes, and properties.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

539 VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S 541
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, will open on
MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 14,
and continue open
THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., during the season. The public are respectfully informed that in this
GREAT ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTION
may be found the
LARGEST COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS
in the world, which can be seen at the
LOWEST PRICE OF ADMISSION
required for any first-class exhibition in Europe or America.
THE VAST CONGREGATION OF
LIVING BEASTS AND BIRDS
included in this Mammoth Menagerie, embracing
THE RAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM
from the four quarters of the globe, will be found in
INTEREST, VARIETY AND MAGNITUDE,
infinitely to surpass any and all other undertakings of a similar nature ever inaugurated by private enterprise in this or any other country, presenting the
MOST MAGNIFICENT EXPOSITION OF
THE WONDERS OF CREATION
ever offered to the American public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., at each of which will be presented an amusing display of sagacity and training by
EDUCATED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES.
The celebrated elephant trainer, FRANK NASH, will introduce the
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, TIPPOO SAIB,
in a great variety of most interesting and extraordinary feats, and Prof LANGWORTHY will give an exhibition of the mastery of man over the brute creation.
IN THE DENS OF LIONS AND TIGERS.
Introducing for the first time in New-York his troupe of
NEWLY TRAINED ANIMALS,
Wild and ferocious as when taken from their native haunts, animals which are
TRAINED BUT NOT TAMED!!
Rendering the performance one of
THRILLING INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT!
Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the expenditures of the establishment the present season, the price of
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION IS ONLY 25 CENTS.
No half price. Positively no free list.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
The following artists have kindly consented to give their valuable services:
Miss KELLOGG, Signor MORENSI,
Signor SUSINI,
and others, by the kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK
has most generously consented to play.
This will be
HIS LAST APPEARANCE
in New-York prior to his departure for Mexico.
Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. HELMSMULLER.
Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $2 each.
Can be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores and music-stores.

ARTEMUS WARD:
WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Sea.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.
A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $50 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
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PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY of style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., near Bleecker.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST FOR AN EPISCOPAL Church in an adjoining City. Address MUSIC, Box No. 177 Times Office.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, NO. 919 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 8. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $2.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Opinion of Yankee Brag—The Confederate Congress—Reconstruction.

The Southern papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following extracts in addition:

THE REBEL SPECULATORS.

SPEECH OF MAJ. ENNETT AT TURKEY CREEK SCHOOL-HOUSE.

We find in the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* a full report of a speech delivered at Turkey Creek School-house, by Maj. Ennett. The locality is not one of the centres of Southern trade, nor has Maj. Ennett's name attained great celebrity, but his remarks shed some light upon the state of affairs in the South:

The "good time" of the contractors has, however, I hope, now nearly gone. The Government, with the experience of nearly four years' war, and with its commissariat thoroughly organized, is no longer at the mercy of the fraudulent and extortionate. In fact, I believe in some later contracts the Government has, with the depreciation of the currency and the consequent rise in prices, got the best of the bargain.

As fortunes can no longer be made in a day out of the National Treasury, the eager money seekers have taken to making it out of each other. The rage of speculation—excitement is too mild a word—which has seized upon the community, and is fast making us a nation of stock-jobbers, has never been equaled since the days of John Law during the French Regency of the Duc D'Orleans. The Exchanges and their approaches are already crowded with a frenzied throng of eager speculators, as was the Rue de Quincamfoix of old. Streets are blocked up by a mass so frenzied by the general passion for gain that almost all regard for individual safety and respect for personal propriety seems lost. The stranger goes to take a look at the speculators at the hour of exchange as he does at a collection of wild beasts at feeding time, and comes away with the same impression, namely, that in their hunger to get their fill they are ready to devour each other. The prudent citizen turns the street, and shuns the place as dangerous to his morals and his person. If not tempted to risk his fortune, he is sure to be so hustled by the unruly crowd as to spoil his temper or his clothes, and perhaps endanger his limbs or life.

When the passions of speculation, however obvious the fatal consequences, has once fevered the blood of a people, it unfortunately is seldom checked except by its own retributive effect of exhaustion. The homilies of the pulpit, the daily warnings of the press, and the demonstrations of political economy are unheeded by ears ringing with the jubilant shouts of the favorites of fortune. When they hear of one who was a bankrupt but a few months since, but now counts by millions his fortune, made in a short half year at the exchange, or rather on "the street," or on the highway—for his credit never was clean enough for admission to the fastidious company of gentlemen at "the Board:" when they hear of another who was but yesterday a vender of apples and peanuts at the street corner, and is to-day by fortunate speculations the possessor of hundreds of thousands;—when they hear of these and the like, as we all do every day, they are loth to turn from so brilliant examples of success to listen to the sober precepts of prudence. The small voice of prudence, moreover, is hourly becoming fainter and fainter, drowned as it is in the general shout of triumph. Prudence, it is feared, will soon cease altogether, for want of a listener, from uttering further warnings, and leave to retributive justice to vindicate a natural law, the abuse of which she could not prevent.

The mania of speculation is wondrously contagious, especially among a people as gregarious and sympathetic as we are. What touches one is apt to be felt by all. It may not be long before our women shall be seen, as in the times of John Law in France, and of the South Sea bubble in England, trailing their silks and satins in the dust of the exchange, and raising their voice in its din of excited barter. Already the spirit of speculation so pervades the community, that the rise and fall of stocks is the most common topic of daily conversation in our houses during the hours of leisure, if hours of leisure we can be said to have when they are filled with the thoughts and talks of business. Some of our women are already infected with the prevailing passion of money-making, as they have been long with that of spending it.

"What's the price of gold to-day, my dear?" escapes from the pretty mouth of your wife before she has impressed the habitual kiss of connubial welcome upon your expectant lips. If you are a speculator, as you probably are in common with most of your fellow-citizens at this moment, and have made a good day of it, you answer blandly and don't complain of the loss of the conjugal embrace. If you have been unlucky and want consolation, and seek what you have a right to expect but don't find, you mourn over the loss, and conclude probably, with St. Paul, that money or rather the love of it, is the root of all evil.

The day has been found too short for the untiring stock speculators. They gather in a great hotel, and renewing the morning's strife for gain, prolong it to the late hours of the night, which they make hideous with their eager and noisy competition. What care they for wives deserted, children unseen from day to day, and turned nights after nights into bed unblessed by a father's kiss; domestic joys and duties forsaken, and all the claims of social intercourse neglected, provided they gain their cent. per cent.

It is obvious that when all are seeking to make their fortunes at others' expense that most will be disappointed. Each one, however, thinks that it will be his neighbor until he awakes some morning, and finds it is himself who is ruined. There are some seductive examples undoubtedly of great success of the rise of poverty to wealth in the course of a few weeks. There will be, too, with no less certainty, before long, many striking instances of a fall from riches to beggary. Michelet, in his chapter on Law's scheme, tells of one who was a footman at the beginning of the month, a millionaire by his successful speculations at its close, and again a footman before the end of another thirty days, with nothing in possession but his stock of linen, and nothing in prospect but his wages.

It is not within my province to discuss the policy or necessity of the issue of the present paper currency; it is obvious, however, to all, that its increasing abundance is the exciting cause which, acting upon a community singularly prone to the disease, has produced the prevalent fever of speculation. Some of the largest fortunes have been made by those shrewd men who, from the beginning, foresaw the natural effect of a redundant paper currency in raising prices; these with apparent recklessness, but with real shrewdness, bought everything of value they could borrow enough of money to buy or purchase on credits. As the currency depreciated and prices necessarily rose, they paid their debts in less value than they had received, and received a greater value in what they had bought than they paid. The rise in prices from day to day, as the paper money becomes more abundant and less valuable, is the great stimulus to speculation. It is advisable for those who possess substantial property to cling to it. If you have houses, farms, land, or even merchandise which can be kept without spoiling, do not be tempted to part with them too readily by the high prices offered in paper. Again, if you have currency to invest, do not be frightened by the high prices, but buy what is of substantial value, and that alone, even if it takes a great deal of paper to do it. Above all, eschew speculation, and trust not the bubbles which the flatulent enterprise of the day is blowing so industriously.

YANKEE BRAGG.

From the Savannah Republican.

Bragging and lying are the distinguishing features of the Yankee character at the present day. They are not only accused of it by their enemies, but have established that reputation with the disinterested civilized world. No English or French paper of respectability credits a Yankee account of a fight until both sides shall have been heard from and found substantially to agree. The venerable Gen. Scott inaugurated the system at the beginning of the war, it was indorsed by their Secretary of State, adopted by the country generally as a settled policy, and brought to its greatest perfection by their Secretary of war and Generals in the field. Now-a-days, whenever we find such a caption in the newspapers as "Stanton to Dix," we are certain of finding a barefaced falsehood, officially done up, and carefully designed to conceal the truth and mislead the public judgment. The whole thing is as wretched in point of policy as it is abominably wicked. Present purposes—which seems to be the one idea with the Yankees—may be subserved, but truth will always vindicate itself, and a lie meet a just retribution.

But what have the Yankees to brag about in this war? *Absolutely nothing*, and such is the judgment of the civilized world, though they seem wholly insensible to the verdict. Twenty millions of people arrayed against one-fourth of their number, *we have whipped them in every great battle since the war commenced.* With men without number and all the means of warfare without limit, a gallant South, without manufactures of any sort, and with all her ports closed by a blockade, has successfully resisted her mighty legions for nearly four years, and is now stronger and more able to resist than when the war began. We were to be whipped and brought back into the Union in sixty days, but near fifteen hundred days have elapsed and our declaration of independence still stands an honored record, and our flag floats defiantly on every field. What is more, all sensible men at the North, who have not become demented by the fanatical furor of the times, concede that the war is a "failure," and nothing valuable can be attained by its further prosecution. Our resistance has been a glorious success, even in the estimation of all thinking men of the enemy's country, whilst abroad we have won a reputation before which Roman heroism, endurance and devotion "pale their ineffectual fires."

Then, what have the Yankees to brag of? In valor, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, we have always outstripped them. This is conceded by themselves. From the beginning of the war till now, they have gained no important advantage over us that is not ascribable solely to their superiority in *mechanics*. As warriors they have failed and proved themselves infinitely our inferiors; they have better founders of iron than ourselves, and hence all their successes, insignificant as they are. They are welcome to what honor they have reaped by the aid of such instrumentalities.

But, as regards even the little [illegible] have acquired in the progress of this war, to whom belongs the credit? Certainly not to them as a nation. Pitted as a people proper against us, they would have gone down long ago, and the Confederate flag would have long since floated from the St. Lawrence to the lakes. It is to their *foreign levies* that they are indebted for every success. To us the world has been closed, and we have fought the battles of independence unaided and alone. Southern born men have constituted nearly the entire material of our army, whilst it is a notorious fact that a genuine Yankee is seldom to be found in the ranks of the enemy. The whole world has been opened to them, and we have fought the world. The only battle that has been fought with a genuine Yankee army was the first—on the plains of Manassas—and there we had a truthful exposition of the relative courage and valor of the two races. It is the only test that this war has afforded, for, as before stated, on every other field we have met the world in arms—Irish, Dutch, Italians, Swiss and hireling hordes from every nation under the sun whom Yankee trickery and lies could bribe and bring over to make war against us. The Northern people, except those who could obtain a profitable office, have staid at home, and in their quiet way grown rich in preying upon the army and the public treasury. When the time comes for *them* to fight, we shall have a close of the war, for they have no idea of exposing their precious carcases to the peril of Southern bullets. Gallant Massachusetts, who brought on the war, is enlisting Southern negroes to do her remaining share of the fighting, while Lincoln openly confesses to the world that but for these same Southern slaves, stolen or seduced by false promises from their masters, the war could not be carried on. They claim to have 200,000 of these colored allies, and in what aspect does the fact present this nation of boasters to the civilized world!

Thus we see that, instead of having cause for boasting, the Yankees, as a people, have every inducement to hide their heads for very shame over their meagre successes in the present war. And when it shall be ended, and, in spite of all their foreign aids, the Southern States shall stand forth a free and independent people, their conquerors, and acknowledged to be such, how will they appear?

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

President.............................R. M. T. Hunter
Secretary.............................James H. Nash

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Ed. Wilde Walker	1870	J. W. C. Watson	1870
Robt. Jamison	1868	A. G. Brown	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro. W. Johnson	1870	*L. M. Louis	1870
*Aug. H. Garland	1868	W. P. Johnson	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jas. M. Baker	1870	Wm. A. Graham	1870
A. E. Maxwell	1866	Wm. T. Dortch	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H. V. Johnson	1870	James L. Orr	1868
Benj. H. Hill	1868	Ro. W. Barnwell	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm. E. Simms	1870	G. A. Henry	1870
H. C. Burnett	1868	L. C. Haynes	1866
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W. S. Oldham	1868
Thos. J. Semmes	1866	L. T. Wigfall	1866
VIRGINIA.			
R.M. T. Hunter	1868	A. T. Caperton	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Clerk—Albert R. Lamar.
Assistant Clerks—James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C. Loving.
Doorkeeper—Robert H. Wayne.
Assistant Doorkeeper—George H. Jackson, John A. Crawford, James A. Patterson.

Dis.		Dis.	
	ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.
1	Thos. J. Foster,	3	John B. Clark,
2	Wm. R. Smith,	4	A. H. Conrow,
3	W. R. W. Cobb.	5	George G. Vest,
4	M. H. Cruikshank,	6	Peter S. Wilkes,
5	Francis S. Lyan,	7	R. A. Hatcher.
6	W. P. Chilton,		NORTH CAROLINA.
7	David Clopton,	1	W. H. N. Smith,
8	James L. Pugh,	2	Robert R. Bridgers,
9	J. S. Dickinson.	3	J. T. Leach,
	ARKANSAS.	4	Thos. C. Fuller,
1	Felix I. Batson,	5	Josiah Turner, Jr.,
2	Rufus K. Garland,	6	John A. Gilmer.
3	Vacancy.	7	James M. Leach,
4	Thomas B. Hanly.	8	James G. Ramsay,
	FLORIDA.	9	B. Gaither,
1	St. George Rogers.	10	George W. Logan.
2	R. B. Hilton.		SOUTH CAROLINA.
	GEORGIA.	1	J. M. Witherspoon,
1	Julian Hartridge.	2	W. Porcher Miles.
2	Wm. E. Smith.	3	Lewis M. Ayer.
3	Mark H. Blanford.	4	W. D. Simpson.
4	Clifford Anderson.	5	James Farrow.
5	J. T. Shewmake.	6	W. W. Boyce.
6	J. H. Echols.		TENNESSEE.
7	Jas. M. Smith.	1	Joseph B. Heiskell.
8	H. P. Bell.	2	Wm. G. Swan.
9	Geo. N. Lester.	3	A. S. Colyar.
10	Warren Aiken.	4	John P. Murray.
	KENTUCKY.	5	Henry S. Foote.
1	William B. Machem.	6	E. A. Keeble.
2	Geo. W. Triplett.	7	James McCallum.
3	Henry E. Read.	8	Thomas Menees,
4	Geo. W. Ewing.	9	J. D. C. Adkins.
5	Jas. S. Crisman.	10	John V. Wright.
6	Theo. L. Burnett.	11	M. W. Cluskey.
7	H. W. Bruce.		TEXAS.
8	Humphrey Marshall.	1	Stephen H. Darden.
9	Ely M. Bruce.	2	Claiborne C. Herbert.
10	Jas. W. Moore.	3	A. M. Branch.
11	Ben. F. Bradley.	4	Frank B. Sexton.
12	John M. Elliott.	5	J. R. Baylor.
	LOUISIANA.	6	S. H. Morgan.
1	Charles J. Villere.		VIRGINIA.
2	Charles M. Conrad.	1	Robert L. Montague.
3	Duncan F. Kenner.	2	Robert H. Whitfield.
4	Lucius J. Dupre.	3	Wm. C. Wickham.
5	Vacancy.	4	Thomas S. Gholson.
6	John Perkins, Jr.	5	Thomas S. Bocock.
	MISSISSIPPI.	6	John Goode, Jr.
1	John A. Orr.	7	Wm. C. Rives.
2	Wm. D. Holder.	8	D. C. De Jarnette.
3	Israel Welsh.	9	David Funsten.
4	Henry C. Chambers.	10	F. W. M. Holliday.
5	Otho R. Singleton.	11	John B. Baldwin.
6	Ethel Barksdale.	12	Waller R. Staples.
7	J. T. Lampkin.	13	Fayette McMullen.
	MISSOURI.	14	Samuel Miller.
1	*Thomas L. Snead.	15	Robert Johnston.
2	*N. L. Norton.	16	Charles W. Russell.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona..........................M. H. Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation..................E. C. Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation...................R. M. Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations.......S. B. Callahan.

SENATOR SEMMES.

We have the following paragraphs from a speech delivered by Senator Semmes, of Louisiana:

"On the subject of our finances he dispelled, to the satisfaction of all who heard him, our error as the degree of depreciation of the currency, showing that gold had appreciated, from such facts as that one could now board at any hotel in the Confederacy for a dollar a day in gold, when the price before the war was $2 50. Other illustrations might be adduced, showing that gold, from its scarcity, was worth about three times as much as it was in other countries, and that the depreciation of the currency, when compared with the gold of the world, instead of being twenty or twenty-four for one, is really not more than about eight for one. And there was no nation that had prosecuted a heavy war (and successfully) on a credit, but had suffered a greater depreciation than they, and in a less time.

As for the new and the old currency, he pointed out that the two rest upon the same basis of the public credit, and that the eagerness which the public manifested to exchange the one for the other, was unfounded. Every holder of the old currency had a right to demand its redemption in the new, and a bill for extending the time of redemption would be one of the first measures introduced and passed at the next session of Congress. Especially had the Trans-Mississippi Department a right to demand this, not a dollar of the new issue having been sent thither for redeeming the old.

Mr. Semmes concluded with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a large army; how large, would not be proper for him to say; and it is constantly increasing under the operations of the conscription law, which could not heretofore be enforced. But now we hold the country down to the Atchatalaya; the laws of the State and of Congress are executed to that limit. Supplies of all kinds are ample; the army cannot consume the tithe of corn, and of meat, there is nearly as great an abundance, while our laboratories at Shreveport, La., Tyler, Texas, and elsewhere are turning out everything needed in the way of arms, ordnance stores, &c. With all this, the spirit of the people of Louisiana, among whom he had traveled extensively, was indomitable. In the midst of the blackened remains of their once happy homes, their determination to preserve to the end was only strengthened by the wrongs and sufferings they were enduring. No where except in Virginia—to which State he conceded the palm for sublime heroism—had been seen so much distress, so much unblenching resolution. The results of the last campaign had proved the impossibility of the enemy occupying the country, and not only could the Trans-Mississippi hold her own, but possessing, as she would by next Spring, an army not less in numbers than one of the great armies on this side of the river, she would even be able, if the means of crossing would permit, to send reinforcements to her brethren of the East.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A SECOND LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN W. W. BOYCE.

Winnsboro, S. C., Oct. 30, 1864.

Dear Sir: I reply to your note, I beg leave to say that I think the course I recommend is the best possible course to attain the great object we are aiming at—the establishment of our independence. It proceeds upon two leading ideas:

1. To reconcile the North, or such portions as may be rational, to our independence, by harmonizing as much as possible our independence with their material interest.

2. To avail ourselves of the division of sentiment at the North.

It was to give potency to these two ideas at the South that I insisted so strenuously in my letter to the President on the danger to our republican institutions from the indefinite continuance of the war.

Let me call your attention to this striking fact, that of all the world, the only political organization which proposes to intervene between us and the war party North, is the party which adopted the Chicago platform. Now, should we pursue a policy to build up that party or not? I think, most decidedly, we should.

Let me call your attention to another fact. In the event of the assembling of a Congress of the States, it is manifest that, in that Congress, from the Northern States, would be represented two adverse systems of ideas—one having the animus of the Chicago platform, the other of the Lincoln programme. The first of these would be in the ascendancy, because the very convening of the Congress necessarily implies the defeat of Lincoln and his system, as it is well understood that Lincoln and the party he represents are utterly opposed to the assembling of this Congress.

Under this state of facts, an abrupt division of sentiment would be found in the Congress between the opponents and the supporters of Lincoln. From this there might result events of the vastest advantage to us, if our councils were guided by a masterly wisdom.

If, under that conjecture, we could dig up the head of Richelieu, or Louis XI., or even the head of Elizabeth, the great Queen of England, and put it, full of its original brains, upon the shoulders of the men who would have the direction of our diplomacy in that Congress, the chances would be a thousand to one that our country would emerge from the clouds which now enshroud it "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." War is but a blind giant, striking at random, unless the genius of diplomacy directs the blow. Ideas are the true divinities of this sublunary world. Let us consult these our oracles.

As regards the instructions to our delegates, I have no objection to their being of the character you indicate.

My great purpose is to break down the wall of fire which separates us from the influences of peace North. I have great faith that if Lincoln and his policy were once repudiated, and negotiations for peace entered upon, that every moment we would approach nearer and nearer to an auspicious result.

With great respect, &c., WM. W. BOYCE.

Mr. James G. Holmes.

FROM CANADA.

The Canadian Federation—The Disposition of the People—The Settlement of the Debt and Local Revenues—Opinion of the Canadian Government About the Raids into Vermont and New-York—The Ottawa and Prescott Railway.

Montreal, Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

Having traveled from this city to Niagara Falls along with the delegates from the maritime Provinces, who have met in Canada to arrange the details of a plan of federation for British America, I am in a position to say that the feeling of this Province is entirely in favor of the scheme. The course of the delegates was one continued ovation. At Ottawa, Kingston, Cobourg, Belleville, Toronto and Hamilton, their reception was of the heartiest kind. Balls, *déjeuners* and dinners crowded upon each other almost too closely for enjoyment; but more than this, the people of these places decorated their houses, turned out their local bands of music, and by other unmistakable symptoms showed their sympathy with the new movement.

I was also somewhat struck with the fervor of attachment universally shown toward the parent State—Great Britain. It always has been my belief that these colonies once united politically by confederation, commercially by railroad and steamship lines, they will soon become separated from the metropolis, and take upon themselves the responsibilities of independent existence, for which they abundantly possess all the necessary resources. At present, however, the current of public feeling runs clearly and strongly in the opposite direction. A closer union with England is the cry which is echoed and reëchoed all the way from this to the most westerly peninsula of this Province, and doubtless finds a response in the far off east, in New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

I may say more. Hon. George Brown, in a remarkable speech at Toronto, indicated very clearly that a convention was to be entered into between England and Canada as to the contribution the latter ought to give toward the defence of the empire. It is just possible that this movement may lead to a league among all the British Colonies, in all parts of the world, for the purpose of assisting England and each other at points that may happen to be threatened by an enemy.

The details of the scheme of federation adopted are now well known. All the information supplied to the New-York Times has proved to be correct, and the only points that need further elucidation, are these relating to the general debt and the revenues of the local governments.

First as to debt. The debts of the provinces have been added together and divided by the aggregate population, showing the debt per head of the Confederation. Then the debt of each province has been similarly divided by its population, and of course the quotient showed its debt per head under present arrangements. Now the general Confederate Government will have to provide for the interest of the whole of the debts, and to prevent injustice to those colonies, which owe at this time hardly anything, the general Government is to pay them interest at five per cent. annually on the sum, by which their responsibilities are less than the average. On the other hand, those colonies whose debt exceeds the average will have to pay interest at five per cent. on such excess. Under these arrangements, one tariff will cover all the provinces, which will probably most resemble the Canadian tariff, but will not bear so heavily in hardware and dry goods—the staple manufactures of Great Britain.

Now as to the revenues of the Local Governments, It has been found that the lowest sum for which local Government can be administered in these colonies, is about seventy-five cents *per head* of the population, and that sum will be allowed the several colonies by the General Government. The total will be $2,633,000 *per annum*, and I understand that this sum is not to be exceeded, but that if any colony requires more than its share of this, it must be made up by local taxation, of a direct nature.

I have little else to say now, except that the Canadians regard with the utmost indignation the attempt of the Southerners to invade New-York and other States from the Canadian side. Several members of the Canadian Government here have openly expressed the opinion that the St. Alban's raiders ought to be hung as high as Haman. His Excellency the Governor-General used to receive, by telegraph, several times a day, information as to the evidence at their preliminary trial. They assert, as you are aware, that they organized on American soil. The impression here is, however, that they treacherously abused their right of asylum here, and if the law cannot reach them, many among us will sincerely regret it. Fearing that, when the ice takes in the St. Lawrence, there may be a repetition of these outrages, the Canadian authorities are going to establish pickets at the principal places, to try to prevent them—a course of conduct which exhibits a rather favorable contrast to the course pursued on your side of the line in 1837. Our present Government has, indeed, acted in a most friendly spirit toward yours. You will remember that it was from Lord Monck, our Governor-General, that you first received information of the demonstration attempted on Buffalo last year. This season, Southern commissioners have more than once visited Quebec, to do important business with us, but our Government here refused to see them, and not a single Minister has exchanged cards with them.

The Ottawa and Prescott Railway has stopped running, the Grand Trunk Railway Company having foreclosed the mortgage for $40,000, and held on the rolling stock of the line and bought it in for $301. Mr. Brydges, the manager of the Grand Trunk line, has offered to run the concern, widening the guage to that of the Grand Trunk, but there are a couple of City Councillors in Ottawa who object, and the prospect is that the line will remain closed all Winter.

THE SUPPOSED PIRATE GEORGIAN.

Particulars of the Purchase at Toronto—Her Purchaser—His Name.

From the Toronto Globe.

Some three or four weeks ago, a gentleman calling himself Mr. John Bates, came to this city, with the ostensible purpose of purchasing a steamboat to tow lumber to Green Bay, where he stated he had extensive lumber mills. Mr. Bates, who is described as having the appearance of a quiet, cool, shrewd Yankee, able to hold his own in making a bargain, and likely to get worth for his money, brought a letter of introduction from a strong Northern man in Detroit. Finding that Mr. G. H. Wyatt was disposed to sell a boat that would suit his purpose, he entered into negotiations with that gentleman, but was in no hurry to complete the bargain. The negotiations covered a period of about a fortnight—Mr. Bates being away from the city during part of that time. While here, he stayed part of the time, we believe, at the Queen's Hotel, and part of the time at the Newbigging House. Mr. Wyatt, as stated in the paragraph quoted above, was part owner of the vessel and had a general authority from Messrs. A. M. Smith & Co. to sell their share in it as well as his own, if he could get a purchaser offering satisfactory terms; and finally, on Saturday week, 29th of October, he and Mr. Bates completed the bargain, and Mr. Bates was authorized to go and take possession of the *Georgian* at Port Colborne, where she was then lying. On the same day the same price, about $17,000, the sum mentioned in the Buffalo papers being rather under the mark, was paid to Mr. Wyatt, mostly in gold. On Monday Mr. John Smith, of the firm of Messrs. A. M. Smith & Co., accompanied Mr. Bates to Port Colborne, and on Tuesday saw him formally put in possession of the vessel. We need not say that we are satisfied that Mr. Smith, if he had seen anything during his intercourse with Mr. Bates to warrant the suspicion that that person was a Southerner, intending to convert the vessel into a privateer, would have taken good care that he did not get possession of her. Mr. Bates engaged Capt. Milne and the whole of the crew who had been running the boat for the former owners—with the single exception, we believe, of the engineer—to continue in charge of it. A wheel being in need of repairs, Mr. Wyatt had suggested that Mr. Bates could have the necessary repairs made at Port Robinson, or that he might take the vessel to Buffalo and employ the party who had originally put in the wheels to make the repairs. Mr. Bates preferred taking the latter course, and on Tuesday or Wednesday took the *Georgian* over to Buffalo. On the supposition that he was a Confederate in disguise, this was an unnecessarily foolhardy proceeding, for the wheel could have been put right at Port Robinson about as well as at Buffalo. With the *Georgian* Mr. Bates bought about a hundred cords of wood, which she had at Port Colborne. Before proceeding to Buffalo she unloaded her wood, and afterward returned to Port Colborne to take on a supply, as stated in the extracts from the Buffalo newspapers. It is further stated by the Buffalo press that on Saturday night she left Port Colborne for Sarnia, which, of course, is on the route to Green Bay. The following telegram is published by the Buffalo *Courier*, as being supposed to form another suspicious circumstance in the affair:

Buffalo, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Proprietors of the Port Colborne House, Port Colborne, C. W.:

If any one is waiting for the propeller *Georgian*, have them remain. She is detained on account of wheel.

JNO. BATES.

As an explanation of this, we are informed that Mr. Bates had intimated here that he expected a gentleman, who was his partner in the business, to arrive in Toronto on Tuesday or Wednesday, and had left instructions for him to proceed on to Port Colborne.

From the Buffalo Commercial, 8th.

The following dispatch in relation to the "pirate" *Georgiana*, was received from Gen. Hooker by Mayor Fargo:

Mayor of Buffalo:

Please inform me if you consider the report that the rebels are fitting up a propeller for hostile purposes reliable. Should not your informant have been able to tell you at what port this was being done if such was the case? Excuse my skepticism as to the accuracy of this information, as we receive so little that is reliable.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

To this Mayor Fargo responded that he judged his information to be reliable, first, in view of the source from whence it came; second, on account of the suspicious subsequent movements of the vessel. Gen. Hooker yesterday addressed the Mayor a second dispatch, as follows:

Cleveland, Nov. 7.

Mayor Fargo:

Capt. Kelly, steamer *Pacific*, from Buffalo, reports to me that the propeller *Georgiana* discharged a cargo of lumber at Gravelly Bay, night before last; afterward put to sea; that he came up with her and boarded her. Found a crew of eight men, six of them so drunk they did not know what they were about, and remarked nothing on board to excite suspicion.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

The information received by Gen. Hooker does not seem to tally exactly with the facts in the case as previously published, but they may probably be reconciled when full details are obtained.

Secretary Seward telegraphed Mayor Fargo last evening, asking him to transmit to the State Department, and also to Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada, all the information he possessed in regard to the suspected vessel. The telegraph shortly after brought from Lord Monck a request for the same information, the dispatch stating that news had been received from Washington that a rebel vessel was arming in British waters. Mayor Fargo replied to both of these telegrams, giving such facts as he possessed.

A telegram from Gen. Peck, at Syracuse, was received by the Mayor yesterday, in which the former stated that he would shortly arrive in the city for the purpose of interchanging views and establishing a concert of action with a view to a proper defence of the frontier. Gen. Peck arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Col. Burton, of the Fifth Regular Artillery, his Chief of Staff, and Lieut. J. S. McVey, Aid-de-Camp. A conference was held between the General and the Mayor and other "prominent citizens" last evening. Gen. Peck is assigned to the command of the "Defences of the Frontier," and will have his headquarters here for the present.

The Georgian Detained.

Amherstburgh, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The *Georgian* arrived here yesterday. The Collector of Customs searched her, and found nothing suspicious, and detains her until further orders from the Government. The owner is indignant, and threatens to claim damages.

The Canadian Government and the Frontier Troubles.

Quebec, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Prominent men from the Northern States are here urging the Canadian Government to energetic coöperation with the American authorities to preserve the peace of the frontier. Efficient measures on the part of the Canadian Government have been taken.

The St. Alban's Raiders.

Montreal, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The examination of the witnesses of the St. Alban's raid case proceeds slowly. It is said that no appeals can be made to the English courts, as the act of the English Parliament limits the writ to the United Kingdom.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Jubilee Meeting To-Night.—The Young Men's Republican Union extend their invitation to the Union-loving citizens to meet and rejoice together, at Cooper Institute this evening, over the victory achieved on Tuesday at the ballot-box. Judge Pierrepont, Gen. Walbridge, David Dudley Field, Col. S. L. Woodford, and a host of other popular speakers, will be present. The indications are that the meeting will be a very fine one. Special arrangements have been made for the accommodation of ladies.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving.—The committee having in charge the matter of procuring turkeys to send to our soldiers on Thanksgiving Day, are earnestly at work. They have named Nov. 17 to to Nov. 20 as the time for receiving contributions, which may be sent to Geo. W. Blunt, Getty's Buildings, in Trinity-place.

Laughing Gas. Dr. Colton advertises an exhibition of the nitrous oxide gas for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow afternoon.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer. Gold	238	1700 M. S. & N. I....s3	74
10,000 do	238⅜	1200 do....b3	74
50,000 do	239	100 Ill. Cen. R	127¼
50,000 do	240	700 Cleve. & Pitts....s3	104⅜
60,000 do	239½	200 Chi. & R. I	102⅜
15,000 do	239¾	1100 do	103
10,000 do	239⅝	200 Chic. & N. W	44⅜
20,000 do	239¼	100 do....s3	44⅜
25,000 O. & M. Cer	40½	200 do	44⅝
10,000 do	45⅞	200 do....s3	44⅜
650 Erie Railway	101½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr	82⅜
1400 do	101¼	1600 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	104⅜
700 do....s3	101¼	100 Canton Co....b3	35
100 Hudson R. R	122¼	100 Mariposa Min	37¼
200 Reading R	137½		

Stocks after call steady. Gold very active; sold down to 238⅜, and up to 241¼, leaving off at about 240.

[Advertisement.]

Special inducements are offered to those who apply for scholarships, this week, at Goldsmith's Rooms, No. 756 Broadway. *Penmanship*, book-keeping and business affairs.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

Dear Sir: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used Constitution Water, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 9—*In steamship Lafayette, for Havre*—Mrs. Binninger, Miss B. Binninger, Miss H. Binninger and servant, Mrs. Ogden Haggerty, Miss Haggerty, Mrs. R. G. Shaw and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Lamson, New-York; Miss Hunter, Miss Jesupp, New-York; W. G. Bacon, Mrs. Bacon and friend, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Coolidge, 3 children and nurse, Gen. Barlow, U. S. A., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. John Paine, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Goodhue, Miss Goodhue, Miss A. A. Kimbal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Morgan, Mr. Isham, Miss Isham, Miss Burhaus, Dr. J. B. Gould, W. L. Newberry, Mrs. Newberry, Miss Newberry, Mr. Bouguiere, Mr. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brenner, New-York; Mme. Blanc, France; G. L. More, Havre; M. Barlotte, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. Borda, 4 children and servant, Brooklyn; Mme. Sandford and servant, France; C. Badelly, Marseilles; C. Villeneuve, Texas; G. Baindler, New-York; O. Carriere, New-Orleans; T. McCarty, Ed. M. Laight, New-York; C. J. Vieboff, Paris; Mrs. Knower, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Perrilliat, F. F. Dorr, O. B. Peyron, Mrs. Vanderkeft, New-York; P. D. Foudras, Baltimore; H. H. Porter, Charles Allain, New-York; P. Lacazo, France; J. Frances, California; James Hudson, Ireland; J. Thines, Trenton, N. J.; C. Leblond, F. Dunbar, New-York; C. Andre, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Sieffert, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Marie Chontiere, France; Mrs. J. Sanz and 2 children, Spain; E. Chaussier, New-Orleans; Frank Bier, Mr. Meque, Mr. St. Mart, New-York. Total, 161.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Major W. H. Rucker, Surgeons John Trenor, Jr., Charles W Hagen, Capt. Gourand, Chaplains M. K. Talbot, Fullerton, J. White, Miss Paige and nurse, John S. Sammis, W. B. Chamberlin, L. S. Styles, Thos. S. Eells, Mrs. B. Sherer, S. Cahill, G. H. Skerry, Capt. Valentine, Capt. E. C. Culp, Lieuts. J. McKnight, R. Elliott, T. Mahoney, C. H. Ray, Asst. Surgeons A. W. Greenleaf, E. P. Jennings, G. B. Todd, U. S. N.; Acting Ensign G. Edwards, Mr. Grant, J. B. Chase, L. D. McNath, W. W. Ward, Jacob A. Maurinus, E. K. Thomas, John Muckabee, L. Conlin, Mr. Cummings, John Murray, W. Farrington, B. F. Davis, C. Connor, and 115 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 41 | Sun sets..... 4 47 | Moon sets.. 4 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 11 | Gov. Island.. 6 00 | Hell Gate.. 7 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Ontario, Horner, Philadelphia, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Alpha, (Hamb.,) Steigstal, Matamoras, A. E. Godeffroy.

Schooner S. R. Godwin, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Fortress Monroe 23 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamtug Joseph Baker, ——, Northport, having the brig Moses Rogers in tow.

Ship Tropic, (of Boston,) Hamlin, Manila 157 ds., with hemp, sugar, etc., to P. Hubble. Experienced very heavy weather; sprung fore and main yards, split sails, etc.

Bark International, (Dutch,) Vice, Bonaire 21 ds., with salt, etc., to Theo. Foulke. From 3d to 6th inst., experienced severe gales from S. to N. W., with a heavy sea.

Bark Isabella Ridley, (of Liverpool,) Bulley, Barbados 12 ds., in ballast to Siffken & Ironsides.

Bark Maynard, (of London,) Way, Algoa Bay 75 ds. with wool to F. Harth & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Demerara Oct. 15, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Bark Winthrop, (of Bermuda,) Moulton, Fajardo, P. R., Oct. 26, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage; split and lost sails, stove water casks, etc. Left no vessels.

Bark Gazelle, Black, Barbados 12 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Moses Rogers, ——, Northport. Was towed to this port by the steamtug Joseph Baker. The M. R. was formerly the Gen. Bailey, burnt in the late fire foot of Hammond-st. Was taken to Northport and rebuilt.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, Salt Cay, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to T. Towner, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Caroline, Searles, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Had heavy weather in the Gulf of Florida Oct. 30, lat. 19 40, lon. 83 12, was boarded by the Br. war steamer Fawn.

Brig Adelphi, (Br.,) Hathorn, Frontera, Mexico, Oct. 4, via Key West 10 ds., with mahogany, etc., to master. Had some very heavy weather; split sails, etc.

Brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig San Juan, (of Nassau,) Berretiaga, Tabasco 17 ds., with hides, etc., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig Volant, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Para 26 ds., with rice, etc., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortula,) Terry, Bahia 40 ds., with rosewood to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Larkin, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Martin's 12 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (of Bangor,) Turner, Santa Cruz 21 ds., with rum to P. Hanford. 4th inst., lat. 33, lon. 70, had a heavy gale from S. S. E., during which lost mainmast, with everything attached. Left no vessels.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Albury, Abacoa 6 ds., with fruit, etc., to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Brown, Elizabethport, for Kennebec.

Schr. Siak, Ingalls, Flushing.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamer Gen. Lyon.

Ships Orpheus, Julius Bordu.

Bark Lamplighter. Brig Christine.

Schooners Tigris, Electric Spark, Margaret Mabee, L. S. Levering, P. P. Hooper, Mary A. Rich.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Clara Bell, while lying at anchor in the East River, was run into by the schr. Eliza, carrying away her jibboom, part of cutwater, etc. The schr. lost jibboom, bulwarks stove, parted fore shrouds, etc.

The bark John Gilpin, from Boston for Cape Town, C. G. H., collided Sept. 26, with the Norwegian brig Anna Elizabeth, from Rio de Janeiro for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of coffee, sinking the brig. Crew saved, and landed at Pernambuco.

Spoken, &c.

J. P. Wheeler—ship, from New-York for Cow Bay, Nov 6, lat. 40, lon. 66.

J. & R. Crowley—brig, from Aspinwall for Philadelphia, Nov. 4, off Carysfort.

J. U. Brookman—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Nov. 1, lat. 42, lon. 58.

Reliance—Br. brig, from Algoa Bay for Boston, Oct. 30, lat. 35 30, lon. 64.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Arr. ship Charger, from San Francisco; barks Zephyr, from Cadiz; Celeste Clark, from Liverpool; brig Wickepee, from Cronstadt.

Also arr. ship Fangore, Morton, from Calcutta. Below, ship Ellen Foster, Calcutta; bark Edward Albro.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10—Arr. bark Heroine, Tripp, from Zanzibar, via Simon's Bay, C. G. H., Sept. 9.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from Pernambuco, Oct. 8, bark Pacific, of and for Sag Harbor, in charge of the first mate of the bark Union, her late Captain (Pearson) having died at Pernambuco Oct. 1.

At Barbados, Oct. 28, barks Montezuma, Hammond, for New-York; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, do.; brigs Iza, Thompson, dischg.; Open Sea, Baptidge, do.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 27, brigs Wanderer, for Boston in 6 ds.; Vivid, (Br.,) for Glasgow in 3 ds.

MINING STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
on commission
at the
New-York Mining Exchange,
By JAMES P. WHITFIELD.
No. 57 Exchange-place.

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each	5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long, $2 75 to	$5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts	3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills	[illegible] 00
White Shirts, New York Mills	4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk	$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk	1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk	1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4	2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck Ties, from 25c. to	1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars	$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs	0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars	0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs	0 75 pair

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

READ THE CERTIFICATES,
AND THEN TRY IT.
WE GUARANTEE
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
TO CURE THE WORST
CASE OF DYSPEPSIA
IN EXISTENCE,
AND WILL PAY
$1,000 REWARD

for any certificate published which does not prove, on investigation, to be genuine. C. G. CLARK & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES SICK HEADACHE AND HEARTBURN.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Cures like magic all Diseases that originate in a
DISORDERED STOMACH OR BOWELS.

The following is from the Rev. William Stevens;

Messrs. Editors of the Journal and Courier:

Having been cured of dyspepsia through the generosity of Mr. Coe, and as this, my grateful acknowledgment, is the only remuneration he appeared willing to receive (in view of his promise,) please allow my statement a place in your columns.

For the last ten years, I have been afflicted with dyspepsia—at times so bad, that what I ate at night would distress me the next morning, and in the same way from morning until night, and I have often gone without my meals, through fear. It was while suffering in this manner that I took the first dose of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It stopped my pain in one minute. So great was my confidence in it, and so strong my appetite, that I went home and ate a full meal of ham and eggs, and took a few drops of the cure, and enjoyed it better than any meal I have eaten in ten years. I have taken only one bottle, and can now eat anything I please without pain. It is something I cannot explain, but I am as confident that I am cured, as was he who said, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

WILLIAM STEVENS.

From the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, Conn.

I have used COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAN,
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.

Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864.

I have found COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE to possess the virtues attributed to it by the proprietors.

New-Haven, July 27, 1864. P. B. TUTTLE.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:

You may recommend COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE for Cholera Morbus as high as you please over my name.

WM. A. DICKERMAN.

New-Haven, July, 1864.

From the benefit derived from the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.

PHILANDER LEWIS.

Madison, June 30, 1864.

Messrs. C. E. Clark & Co.:

I have recommended the COE DYSPEPSIA CURE, and persons using it pronounce it the best they have tried. Signed, WM. DUPONT, Druggist.

Detroit, Oct. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Demas Barnes & Co., New-York:

Please send me by express one bottle COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. Why is it that such invaluable medicine is not on sale in this city?

Signed, JOHN F. McJILTON.

Custom-House; Surveyor's Office, Baltimore, Md.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
New-Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES COLDS AND COUGHS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES CROUP AND HOARSENESS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES SORE THROAT and all LUNG and THROAT COMPLAINTS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

The largest bottle for the least money—the best remedy for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS in existence.

From the Pastor of George-street M. E. Church, New-Haven:

I have used "Coe's Cough Balsam" in my family during the Winter, and I find it an invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Every family should be supplied with it.

J. SIMMONS.

New-York, June 13, 1863.

W. H. Coe, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.

Dear Sir: The lady to whom you sent a bottle of Coe's Cough Balsam, has used the same, and is much pleased with its effects. Please send us six bottles more by express. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE B. SHERMAN,
No 34 5th-st., New-York City.

Detroit, June 22, 1864.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:

Gents.: We have been selling Coe's Cough Balsam for about one year. Its popularity is indicated by the fact that it sells more bottles than any cough preparation in the market, for the time that it has been known. We, and our customers, can speak in the highest terms of its merits. Respectfully yours,

FARRAND, SHEELEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

is the cheapest and best medicine in the world. It costs but 40 cents. The bottles contain twice as much as any other at the same price.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

Cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
AND CANNOT DO HARM
AND CANNOT DO HARM

to the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

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